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Request of
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1880

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INDEX

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7

Andrews' Series of Latin School Books.

PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,

47 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

THE LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS prepared by Prof. E. A. ANDREWS, exclusive of his Latin-English Lexicon, founded on the Latin-German Lexicon of Dr. Freund, constitute two distinct series, adapted to different and distinct purposes. The basis of the First Series is Andrews' First Latin Book; of the Second, Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

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NEW SERIES OF LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.

general, conformed to that of Pottier and Planche. The Dictionaries of Cæsar and Sallust connected with this series are original works, and, in connection with the Notes in each volume, furnish a very complete and satisfactory apparatus for the study of these two authors.

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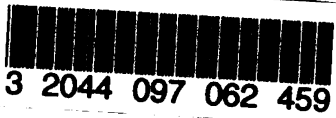
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ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

FORTY-FOURTH EDITION.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY CROCKER AND BREWSTER,
47 WASHINGTON STREET.

1859.

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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, *Viri Romæ*, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the *Viri Romæ*. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, Sept., 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT—NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209, (b.) Of what does a sentence consist? § 200, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 201, 10. Of what does a proposition consist? § 201, 1. What is the subject of a proposition? § 201, 2. What is the predicate? § 201, 3. What is the grammatical subject? § 202, 2. What is the grammatical predicate? § 203, 2. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, 1. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, and vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis
Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rustīcus^b arat. Au-
dītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78, 2. ^b §§ 28 and 46. ^c §§ 62 and 74. ^d § 29, 1.

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiant nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugerunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^e §§ 66 and 76, 1. ^b §§ 62 and 73, 1. ^f §§ 63 and 74.

^c §§ 58 and 70. ^g §§ 62 and 77, 2. ^d § 153. ^h §§ 61 and 70.

^e § 46. ⁱ §§ 30 and 74. ^j § 41. ^k § 150, 3.

^l §§ 87 and 88, 1.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortuna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canamus. Capiatis. Arborea cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomela cantaret. Pomum penderet. Luna micaret. Essetis. Vellamus.^b Troja^a staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amaverim. Docueris. Oculus^a viderit. Latraverint canes. Arborea creverint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^a Potuisses.^f Miles pugnasset. Lepores cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^a Legito.^a Studete. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitote.^a Pueri scribunto.^a

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^a § 29, 2.

^a § 153.

^a § 267.

^b § 178, 1.

^a § 46.

^f § 154, R. 7.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a auditur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narratur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebatur. Oppidum^e defendebatur. Pandebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^e ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^e mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datæ sunt leges.^a Sparsa erant folia.^e Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 41.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 46.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

^g § 267.

^h §§ 31, 1, and 69, E. 2.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsŭla*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poēta*^a salŭtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^a est *insania*.

Dux^a electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 202, 3. What is the logical predicate? § 203, 3.

Fugāces^a labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^a

Silva vetus^a stabat.

Culpa tua^a est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^a mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^a

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77, 2.

^h § 113, 3.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^{*} molestæ.[†]
 Plurimæ^{*} stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.[‡]
 Nemo semper^{*} felix est.
 Non^{*} omnes milites[§] sunt fortes.
 Maximum^{*} animal[¶] terrestre est elephas.[‡]
 Fortes[†] laudabuntur, ignavi[†] vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipèdes[§] ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonus[†] laudatur, improbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriëmur,[†] alii[†] citius,[‡] alii serius.[‡]
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^{*} perdidit.
 Terra parit *flores*.
 Crocodilus^{*} *ova*^{*} parit.
 Elephantus^{*} odit[†] *murem*[†] et *suem*.[†]
 Camēli diu *sitim*^{*} tolērant.
 Accipitres[†] non edunt *corda*[‡] avium.
 Lanæ nigræ *nullum*[†] *colorem* bibunt.
 Senes^{*} minimè[‡] sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
 Cervi *cornua sua*[‡] quotannis amittunt.

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- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| * § 209, R. 12. | † § 205, R. 7, (1.) | ‡ §§ 67, E. 4; and 76, E. 3. |
| † § 205, R. 2. | § § 210, R. 3, (2.) | ‡ §§ 30, and 76, E. 3. |
| ‡ § 125, 5. | ‡ § 209, R. 1. | ‡ § 79, 2. |
| ‡ § 274, R. 8. | † § 107. | † §§ 58 and 71, E. 1. |
| ‡ § 277, I. | ‡ § 194, 2. | ‡ §§ 61 and 71, E. 2. |
| § § 73. | ‡ § 90, E. | ‡ § 78, 2, (2.) |
| ‡ §§ 66 and 70. | ‡ § 46. | ‡ § 208. |
| ‡ §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2. | ‡ § 183, 3, N. 3. | |

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *littēras*.^b

Canes soli^c *domīnos suos*^d benē^e novēre,^f soli *nomīna*^g *sua*^h agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longēⁱ jaculātur.

Surni^k et psittāci *humānas voces*^l imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^m *totamque Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurīmiⁿ Scythæ, *bellicosissīmi*^o *homīnes*, lacte^p vescuntur.

Delphinus, *anīmal*^q *homīni*^r *amicum*, cantu^s gaudet.

Carthāgo^t atque Corinthus,^u *opulentissimæ*^v *urbes*,^w eōdem anno^x a Romānis^y eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^z tempōre^{aa} popūli Romāni, omnium gentium^{ab} *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmium*^{ac} *virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 2.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N. 3.

^g § § 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ § § 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, I.

ⁿ § § 66 and 70.

^o § 222, 3.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^q § 29, 2.

^r § § 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113, 1.

^v § 83, II. 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinīta est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^d benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnūm animi index^e cauda.^f

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^g memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^h impatientes sunt.

Stultissīmaⁱ *animalium*^k sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum^l *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^m beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222, 3.

Armaⁿ fecit *Vulcānus Achilli*.

Reddītur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^o lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, II. 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.
 Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribunt, testas, coria,
 spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.
Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.
 Inter omnes bestias^e simia *homīni* simillima^f est.
Leōni^g vis^h summa est in pectōre.
*Antiquissimis*ⁱ *hominibus*^j specus erant pro domibus.^k
 Gallinacei *leonibus*^l *terrōri*^m sunt.
 Homo furiōsus neⁿ *libēris* quidem^o *suis* parcit.
 Grata^p *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^a plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^b acida^c petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habēmus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^d generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^e

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *raritatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^f

Navigatio^g juxta *lītus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, 2, (2.)

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48, 2.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis* vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2)

Aquilæ nidificant^d in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^e

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* nidis.

In *senectūte*^f hebescent^g sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^h

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxīma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, necⁱ cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leōnes reperiuntur.

Circa *Cyllēnen*,^a montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cæcum* redeas.^j

Victi *Persæ* in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus *Romānos* sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Iittēræ a *Phænicibus*^k inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, *Corinthus*, *Numantia*, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^l eversæ sunt.

* § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67, 2, and 76, E. 2. ^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 187, II. 2.

^h § 278, R. 7.

ⁱ § 44.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam* homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.¹

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus** ex *Graciā* aufugit.²

Metellus primus* elephantos ex *primo Punico bello* duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phaenicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse* non pōssunt.

Infans* nihil³ sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.⁴

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiāe fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*? § 247. What is the rule for *utor*, &c.? § 245, I.—for *nitor*, *innitor*, &c.? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? § 250, 2, (2.)—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi* medentur *hedērā*.

Pyrrhus rex* *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede* lienōsis* medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.⁵

Anacreon poēta* *acīno* uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

* § 207, R. 33.

† § 64, 1.

‡ § 249, III.

§ § 196, I. 1.

¶ § 205, R. 15.

⁊ § 271.

⁋ § § 30 and 77, 2.

⁌ § 232, (2.)

⁍ § 269.

⁎ § 223, R. 2.

⁏ § 279, 9.

⁐ § § 58, and 73, E. 1.

⁑ § 60, 2.

Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.

In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.

Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.

Popûli quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.

Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.

Mures Alpîni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut *manibus* utuntur.

Leænæ *jubâ* carent.

Elephantî maxîmè *annibus* gaudent.^g

Apes *timûtu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis^h ansêres bis *anno* velluntur.

Color lusciniârûm *autumno* mutâtur.

Hîeme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortaliumⁱ *omnibus horis* sapit.

Primôres dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iûdem decidunt^j *anno*.

Antipâter Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natâli suo*, *febre* corripiebâtur.

Æstâte dies sunt longiôres quàm *hieme*.

Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colôre*.^k

Isocrâtes orâtor unam oratiônem *viginti talentis* vendidit.

Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.

Leônes facîlè per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 99.

^d § 207, R. 33.

^e § 87.

^f § 63, 1.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 163, E. 1.

^j § 211, R. 6.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donare*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tiberim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amari*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortunam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre^j *complexi* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humānum.ⁱ

Turpe^l est^k beneficium *repetere*.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 154, R. 7.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiū^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
 Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi* Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiū^a beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Inītum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marina inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^k *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^l ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 182, R. 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ ciuitates pecuniam ad *ædificandam** classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives ?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimium^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c iuvenes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *astuando*.

Simiæ catulos sæpe* *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re iuvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence ? § 201, 12. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected ? § 203, III. 3.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions ?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finemque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quā facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupo.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify ?

* § 275, II.

* § 192, II. 4, (b.)

* § 14b, II. 1.

* § 210.

* § 198, II. 1.

* § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapiet*que* gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Sī^e divitiæ felicitātem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f præteritōrum temporū memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipēre, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quāmdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quāmdiu* vivat,^h crescēreⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256, 1, & 2.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quā*m cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quā*m invidia.^m

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, 2, & 4.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 9.

^e § 198, 5.

^f § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3, & (c.)

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus quam hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior quam homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.^b

In montibus aer^d purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est clementiâ divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento.

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum^e durius ceteris metallis.

Luna terræ propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius aquâ?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert^f fruges.^g

Psittacus, quem India mittit, reddit verba, quæ accēpit.

Achilles, cujus res gestas Homēri carmina celēbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,^h quam musca alisⁱ integēbat.

Qui bonis^j non rectè utitur, ei^k bona mala fiunt.^l

Beneficium reddit, qui ejus^m benè memor est.

Gruesⁿ in itineribus ducem, quem sequantur,^o eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustinēret^p hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, 5, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,* testas ēvōmit.

Ceres frumenta[†] invēnit, *cum* antea homīnes glandibus[‡] *vescerentur*.

Nave[§] primus[¶] in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^{||} *navigarētur*.^{||}

Alexander, rex[^] Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas *cepisset*, Pindāri vatis[^] familiæ[^] pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*[^] sub unâ ficu[^] turmæ equitum[^] *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmem[™] tam gravi somno[^] premuntur, *ut*[^] ne[^] vulneribus quidem[™] *excitentur*.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari[^] exsiliunt, *ut*[^] vela[^] navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,[^] *ut* homīnes animum tuum pluris[^] *faciant*, quàm omnia, quæ illis[^] tribuere possis.[^]

* § 249, I.

† § 102, 4.

‡ § 245, I.

§ § 62 and 74.

¶ § 205, R. 15.

|| § 247.

|| § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^ § 204.

^ § 223, R. 2.

^ § 262, R. 1.

^ § 235, (2.)

^ § 31.

™ § 236, R. 5.

™ § 279, 3.

° § 82, E. 1.

° § 233.

° § 162, 4.

° § 214.

° § 223.

° § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum * præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis * *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris * sunt muniti, *ne* quid *incidat*.^c

Nihil ferè' tam reconditum est, *quin* * quærendo^d inveniri *possit*.^e

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum' revertor, *quin* * te in fundo *conspicer*^f fodēre,^g aut arāre,^h aut aliquid facere.ⁱ

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin* * copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus esset*.^j

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^k mundus, an plures.^m

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret*, an *deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amici gratiam jus violāri *possit*.ⁿ

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incertum est.^o

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus * non *ladi*, *indigēnas interīmi*.

* § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis^a *suffossum*^b in Hispaniâ oppidum,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incôlas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*,^b ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyâro insulâ *incôlas* a muribus *fugâtos*,^b in Italiâ *Amÿclas*^c a serpentibus *delêtas esse*.

Observatum est,^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiânis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homêrus *Pygmæos*, populum ad oceânium, a gruibus *infestâri* prodidit; Aristotêles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postêri aliquando querentur nostrâ culpâ *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^e jussêrat *carminâ sua cremâri*; id^f Augustus *fiêri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alêbat candidam, *quam*^g Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credêbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagoræ,^h *quem* vetêres nunquam in vitâ *rîsisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortûnæ *variantis* sunt innumëra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantuⁱ nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^j a se^k *conditam* appellâbat Cecropiam.^l

^a § 248, 1.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistunt, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostratis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africæ altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est literas;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habebat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 229.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leões *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini ^a nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transituri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* ^d *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^e *victus*, ^f occultatur ^g *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* ^h percussorem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olôres iter *facientes* colla impônunt *præcedentibus*; ⁱ fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari ^j *degentes* conchylis ^k vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^l

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danâus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^m Argivorum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephalo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephalon *appellatam* ejus tumulo ⁿ circumdedit.

P. Catienus Plotinus patrônum adeo dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^o *institutus*, in rogam ejus se conjiceret ^p et concremaretur. ^q

* *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

ⁱ § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^j § 82, E. 1.

^k § 211, R. 5.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 245, II. 4.

^h § 262.

^f § 248, I.

^g § 210.

^l § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi* *jacentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.*

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*^e feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^f ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^g lapidibus utiles, quos in fugā contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente *Lunā*,* ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eādē*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicūtur.

*Geryōne** *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiamⁱ venit.

*Sabīnis** *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

*Jasōne** *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^k *imposito*, in flammas se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^l *filio victōre*^m Olympiæ,ⁿ prae gaudio exspiravit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, 1, R. 3.

^b § 224.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

^e § 262.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

^g § 226.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

ⁱ § 237, R. 5.

^j § 237.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^l § 257, R. 7, (a.)

^m § 221. 1.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edīdit, quān milvius longo tempōre^d potuisset^e edēre.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^f patrociniū^g vitandum^h esse.ⁱ

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^j irretītus muscūlum^k exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^l liberāret.* Quo^m facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit etⁿ devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^o quam gratiam mali^p pro beneficiis reddēre^q soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^r tecto domūs, lupo^s prætereunti^t

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2, (b.)

• § 262.

• § 235, (2.)

• § 253.

• §§ 154, R. 7, and 260, II.

• § 205, R. 7, (1.)

• § 230

• § 274, R. 8.

• § 272.

• § 247.

• § 231, and R. 3, (b.)

• § 257, and R. 1.

• § 278

• § 229, R. 5

• § 271.

• § 265.

• § 225.

• § 182, and R. 3

maledixit. Cui ^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit, ^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.*^c

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas ^e explicans, *Quanta est,*^f inquit, ^g *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod ^h nobis ⁱ natūra tribuit, alios ^j contemnāmus, ^k quibus natūra alia ^l et ^m fortasse majōra dedit.

5. PAVO

Pavo graviter ⁿ conquerebatur ^o apud Junōnem, dornīnam ^p suam, quōd vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset, ^q dum lusciniā, avis tam parum decōra, cantu excellat. ^r Cui Juno, *Et meritō, inquit; non enim ^s omnia bona ^t in unum conferri oportuit.*^u

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In ^v eōdem quondam prato pascebantur ^w ansēres et grues. Adveniente domīno ^x prati, grues facīle avolābant; sed ansēres, impediti corpōris gravitatē, ^y deprehensi et ^z inactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres, cum potentioribus in eōdem crimine deprehensi, soli dant ^{aa} pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.) & (a.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi latum pabulum offêrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^d præponere.^e*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicébant ventri: *Nosne^f te semper^g ministerio^h nostro alêmus,ⁱ dum ipse summo otio^j fruêris?* *Non faciêmus.** Dum igitur ventri^j cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsepîⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabūlo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patêris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabūla invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

* Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 279, 15, (a.)

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1, (a.) & (b.)

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, II. R. 4.

^p § 212.

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, 1.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiò illi^e obviām facta, ausa^f est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque^g allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^a filio: *Mi^h fili,ⁱ ne^j sic obliquis semper gressibus^k incēde, sed rectā viā^l perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptis^m obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.ⁿ*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^o nullā re^p magis, quām exemplis^q, instrui.^r

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^a tres boves in maxīmā^b concordīā, et sic ab omni^c ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^d inter illos orto, singūli a feris^e petiti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^a sit^b in concordīā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^a leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^b Sed fortē, dum se celerīus^c

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

* § 247.	† § 52.	† § 279, 7, (a.)
^b § 274, 1.	^b § 267, R. 1.	^b § 257.
^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)	^b § 223, R. 2.	^b § 248, I.
^d § 277.	^b § 145, VI.	^b § 212, R. 3.
^e § 228.	^b § 239.	^b § 265.
^f § 142, 2.	^b § 278.	^b § 249, I.
^g § 233.	^b § 272.	^b § 263, 2.
^h § 145, II. 1.	^b § 125, 5.	^b § 256, R. 9, (a.)
ⁱ § 139.		

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos^e notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperī^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minores^h perdidit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duoⁱ qui unâ iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudīne conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quòd eum prior^j conspexisset.^k Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^l a^j verberibus abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo^m potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPL

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,ⁿ quod eos totum diem^o comitātus esset.^p Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquiunt, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^q ut ne nostris quidem^r corporibus^s parcēres,^t si exanimarentur.^u*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, II. 1, & (c.)

^j § 242, and R. 1.

^k § 245, I.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261. 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectâtur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTÔRES ET LUPUS.

Pastôres cæsâ ove* convivium celebrâbant. Quod* quum lupus cernëret,* *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapissem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti* impune ovem comêdunt! Tum unus illorum,* *Nos enim,* inquit, nostrâ, non aliênâ ove* epulâmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiôsam habēbat domum, invitâvit fullonem, ut ad se commigrâret.¹ Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit* societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,* fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.**

Hæc fabûla docet dissimilia* non debere* conjungi.*

19. TUBĪCEN.

Tubīcen ab hostibus* captus, *Ne* me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque* quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquirunt,* te interimemus, quòd, quum ipse pugnandi* sis* imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabûla docet, non solùm maleficos* esse puniendos,* sed etiam eos,* qui alios ad malè faciendum* irritent.¹

* § 265.

† § 257.

* § 206, (13.)

† § 263, 5.

* § 261, 1.

† § 207, R. 25.

* § 212.

† § 198, 7, & (a.)

* § 245, II. 4.

† § 273, 2.

† § 260, II. R. 5.

† § 266, 1.

† § 260, II. R. 7, (2.)

† § 205, R. 7, (2.)

* § 272.

† § 271.

† § 248, I.

* § 267, R. I.

* § 198, 1, & (a.)

† § 279, 6.

* § 275, III. R. 1.

* § 205, R. 7, (1.)

* § 274, R. 8.

* § 278.

* § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere conatæ effecerunt,¹ ut illi pacem inter se facerent. Quâ firmatâ, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiōrum discordias imbecillioribus sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimabat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,[†] fore,[‡] ut illa bina[§] aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset[¶] facta, planè ova parere^{||} desiit.[¶]

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam[¶] esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicatâ ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,¹ si eam fortè attingere posset.² Tandem defatigatâ ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec eas in viâ repertas³ tollērem.*⁴

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

¹ § 271.

² § 273, 1, (b.)

³ § 208.

⁴ § 257.

⁵ § 239

⁶ § 224.

⁷ § 260.

⁸ § 268, R. 4, (b.)

⁹ § 119, III

¹⁰ § 263, 5, & R. 2.

¹¹ § 205, N. 1, & 2.

¹² § 247.

¹³ § 278, R. 4.

¹⁴ § 274, 3, (a.)

¹⁵ § 261.

¹⁶ § 271, R. 3.

¹⁷ § 162, 7.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicītur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitatem rerum æstimandam[†] esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomodo sibi[†] a fele cavērent.[‡] Multis aliis[§] propositis, omnibus[¶] placuit, ut ei^{||} tintinnabulum annecteretur; sic enim ipsos[^] sonitu admonitos eam fugere posse.[⋈] Sed quum jam inter mures quæreretur,[⋉] qui feli[⋊] tintinnabulum annecteret,[⋋] nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo[⋌] plurimos esse audāces,[⋍] sed in ipso pericūlo timīdos.[⋎]

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Cani[†] mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex ære appendi,[‡] ut omnes eum cavere possent.[§] Ille verò æris tinnitu[¶] gaudēbat, et, quasi^{||} virtutis suæ præmium[^] esset,[⋈] alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te[†] stolidum, inquit, qui ignorare[‡] vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatem morum tuorum indicāri!*[§]

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

• § 266, 3.	^ § 208, (4.)	• § 262.
^ § 274, R. 8.	† § 270, R. 2.	^ § 247, 1, (2.)
• § 223.	† § 263, 5, R. 2.	• § 263, 2.
• § 265.	^ § 275, III. R. 4.	• § 210.
• § 205, R. 7, (2.)	† § 205, N. 1.	• § 238, 2
• § 223, R. 2.	• § 278.	• § 271.
• § 224.	• § 273, 2.	• § 273

Hæc fabula scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiōrum suōrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginatum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enecor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^a in urbem venias,^a et eadem felicitate^a fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^a pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra. Nihil est, canis respondit. Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici^a circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amice!^a nihil^a moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabula docet, libēris^a nullum commōdum tanti^a esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^a

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^a Hoc^a grus longitudine colli facillè effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva merces^a videtur,† quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 202, III. R. 3.

^a § 235, (2.)

/ § 270, R. 3.

^b § 214.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^a § 224, R. 1.

ⁱ § 264, 1.

^a § 133, 4.

^a § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^a § 262, R. 4.

ⁱ § 214, R. 2, N. 2.

^a § 206, (13.) (a.)

^a § 245, I.

/ § 211, R. 5.

^a § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pāne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^f

29. ASINUS ET EQUUS.

Asinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ pascæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asinus conspicātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*^h

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibiⁱ appropinquāre sentīret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,ⁿ interdum discordāre^o novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^p jubet. Quibus^q allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^r Quod^s quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

^a What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2, (b.)

^c § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^h § 264, 8, (1.)

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^d § 235, (4.)

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^e § 85.

^j § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^f § 224.

^k § 257.

^r § 206, (13.)

^g § 265.

^l §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset ‡ concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte oneris se levaret, si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim, quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempseram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere. Quo facto, deteriore conditione quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta, nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuērant*

* § 251.

† § 224, R. 2.

‡ § 271, and R. 3.

§ 265.

§ 238, 2.

§ 206, (13.) (a.)

§ 208, (1.)

§ 264, 8, (1.)

§ 211, R. 6, (3.)

§ 273, 2.

§ 275, III. R. 4.

§ 213, R. 4, and (4.)

§ 268, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volucrum facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungulis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferreretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volucres veniatur.^q* Cui accipiter, *lusanirem,^r* inquit, *si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum^x

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a §§ 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^b § 208, (1.) | ^c § 270, R. 2, (b.) |
| ^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ^e § 273, 2. | ^f § 261, 1. |
| ^g § 239. | ^h § 208. | ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^j § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^l § 145, V. |
| ^m § 222, 3. | ⁿ § 224. | ^o § 257. |
| ^p § 256, R. 16. | ^q § 198, 7. | ^r § 237, R. 4. |
| ^s § 231, R. 3, (b.) | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberâret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subito adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctatur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum poenitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro*, qui^o onus paululum allevet,^p dum ego rursus subeo.‡

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^q qui inter se^r capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^s in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat || is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^t prius submersum iri existimaret.*^u Cui gubernator, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^v

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^w dicitur: *Mi^x pater, quum multo^y sis major canibus^z*

* Supply *seni*.† Supply *volo*.‡ Supply *id*.|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrogat*? § 231, R. 3¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.^a § 236.^b § 265.^c § 212.^d § 212, R. 3.^e § 229, R. 6.^f § 258, R. 1, (a.)^g § 278, R. 7.^h § 215, (1.)ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (2.)^j § 133, R. 4.^k § 209, R. 3, (4.)^l § 162, 7.^m § 274, 1.ⁿ § 206, (4.)^o § 139.^p § 251, R. 1.^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)^r § 256, R. 16.^s § 264, 5.^t § 235, R. 2.^u § 256.^v § 267.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,† qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi* tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audita canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,‡ *Quid tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo, inquit hædus; nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi* erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccis lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat. Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

* § 278.

† § 266, 1.

* § 223.

† § 83, II. 2, E.

* § 249, II.

† § 210, R. 1.

* § 83, II. 2.

† § 231, R. 5, (a.)

† § 270, R. 3.

† § 266, 1.

† § 226, III., R. 1.

† § 256, R. 16.

† § 205, R. 8.

† § 222, 3.

* § 239.

† § 206.

† § 224.

† § 272.

† § 260.

† § 162, 7.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudâsset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ respondēret.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Itā verō^e e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^f esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^g insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur^b enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi^c egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^d is^e sciāt,^f se habitūrum^g me inimicum sibi.^h* Quid facērentⁱ imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæ^j sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^k

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricārum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digītos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimittēret, dicens: *Nihil, meherculē, tam pusillum est, quod de salutē desperāre debeat,^d modò^e se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

^a What is the subject of this verb?

[†] Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.) (a.)

^b § 83, II. 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222, 3.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, 1.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263, 2.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit * ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset ^b die ^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxorem duxisse.^a Sed una cetēris^c prudentior, *O vos' stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,*^e *quantopere nos sæpe unus Solis æstus excruciet?*^f *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*^g

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^h petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,ⁱ deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^j in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^k hydrum illis misit, a quo^l quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione,^m ut oratores suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^f § 238, 2.^g § 183, 3, N. 3.^h § 265.ⁱ § 145, VI.^j § 85.^k § 209, R. 5.^l § 247, 2.^m § 274, R. 6.ⁿ § 248, I.^o § 249 II.

ipsi* tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callidum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.* Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnaturōs, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudatas vidissent, eos^g impetu facto^h omnem gregem dilaniasse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libērè in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum^p dilaniaret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè^q repererat, gaudium altâ voce^r significāvit. Quo^s sono^t allekti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,* impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^u dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

* § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, 2.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur* fœcunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prædā factâ, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,*^l *quid minōres potentioribus debeant.*^m

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolāreⁿ nequeunt.^o *Heu miseram*, inquiunt, *vicem !*^p

* What is the accusative of the " thing " after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

* § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7, (a.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, R. 3, N.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!*
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,^{*} et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingredi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.^e

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^f dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^g gravâret, avolatûrum^h illico.
At ille: *Nec te considentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam[†] vitiis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.[†]
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.^a § 275, III., R. 1.^d § 279, 14.^e § 208, (6.), (a.)^b § 254, R. 3.^c § 273, 4., (a.)^h § 270, R. 3.^c § 264, 8., (1.)^f § 272.^e § 229, R. 3.

MYTHOLOGY

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,* quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,* occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^d cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^e Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeī filii,^f mirâ magnitudīne^g fuisse^h dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensībusⁱ novem digītis^j crescēbant. Itāque quum essent^k annōrum novem,^l in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^m ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollīnis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

* § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis* commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōē^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altius^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calesctā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicuntur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interēnt. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^a Pelia filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, se^b filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curru junxisset.^c Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollinem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^d serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curru junxit,^e quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apolline accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^f Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,^g uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^h eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filia suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereidum

* § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, 2, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluâ^d devictâ et interemptâ, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re^e cognitâ, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdâ^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte audītâ, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellare solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit, diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^c § 249, III.

^f § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^e § 236, R. 5.

^j § 271, R. 2.

^d § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^k § 274, R. 6.

^g § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^l § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^m § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a inpendere dicunt, cujus ruinam timens perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commota malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b imperat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, duceret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc earum litem dirempturum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Ledaë et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortatu Lacedæmonem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugiⁿ suo^o Menelao eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò periturum esse, si Græcorum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiŕque Lycomædi commendavit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servabat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^s unus eorum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 229.

^o § 257, R. 7.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 239.

^p § 247.

^c § 273, 2.

^j § 272.

^q § 268.

^d § 270, R. 2, (a.) & (b.)^k § 257.

^r § 212.

^e § 223.

^l § 237.

^u § 211, R. 4, (a.)

^f § 266, 2, R. 4.

^m § 224, R. 2.

^v § 260, II.

^g § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)ⁿ § 208, (7.)

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocâri jussit.^a Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicem cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiārī^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniā ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolāre vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniā ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquērent.^q Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus; Iapēti filius, primus^r homines ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e cælo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrutum servārent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

^a § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7, (a.)

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)ⁱ § 237.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 224.

^m § 230.

ⁿ § 237, R. 4.

^o § 262.

^p § 205, R. 15.

^q § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpīnam, Jovis et Cerēris filiā, in matrimonium daret. Juppiter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passūram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpīnam, in nemore Ennæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puerum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puerum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Œneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolumis

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Œneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^b Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditiōne additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.^d Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^f quum erraret, Delphos^h venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;ⁱ ubi ille decubisset,^j ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,^m in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquamⁿ quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^o Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222, 3.

^c § 247, R. 2.

^d § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^h § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^g § 249, III.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^o § 274, 1.

^o § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eīque ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāsset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtūte^e suā; mox intellexit nihil^f ipsi hoc munēre^e perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^h Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.ⁱ Quem^j Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^k est colōre^l aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.^m Hæc quum a pluribusⁿ in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^o prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^d si victus esset,^e occiderētur.^d Multos quum superāsset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^o grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^j § 272.

^k § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^e § 256, 2.

^l § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

^h § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

ⁱ § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

ⁿ § 248, I.

^e § 247, 1, (2.)

^f § 273, 2.

^o § 268, 2.

ob* causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prae dictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatalem crinem praecidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum avehēret.ⁱ Sed ille negavit Cretam tantum scelus* esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare praecipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreavit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbata in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10, (a.)

^f § 258, 2.

ⁱ § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8, (a.)

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^j § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

^l § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominibus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Juppiter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^e rogārent,^e dixit se^a illis iter demonstratūrum esse,^e si eum pœnâ^f liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^e dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineum pœnâ^f liberāvunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote ?

^a § 293, N.

^c § 224, R. 2.

^b § 266, 2.

^b § 162, 19.

^e § 231.

^c § 268, 2.

^c § 224.

^e § 258 2, and (3.)

^e § 251.

^d § 9, 1.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominum deos^a latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta† quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit^g apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^h ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autemⁱ ut causam redderent^j eorum, quæ dixissent,^k respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^l *Ipse* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^m quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonisⁿ suis secum ferret,^o *Ego verò,*^p respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democrītus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^q suum civibus donāvit, ne^r

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3, & (d.)

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268, 2.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiâ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebânus bona sua inter Thebânos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiâ operam dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f perissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiâ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^h capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibusⁱ inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,^l ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^k filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^m inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*ⁿ

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius[†] exar-

^a Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[†] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9, (a.)

^b § 257.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 262.

^h § 278.

ⁱ § 224.

^h § 234. II.

^k § 275, III., R. I.

^j § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^o adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statuëret.^e

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regiõnis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^e fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admòdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,^h quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiõsam non exigèret^d domo.^f Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi^h perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermõniⁱ interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^h respondit: *Quia dixisseⁿ me^o aliquando pœnituit, tacuisseⁿ nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^p sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^o rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2, (b.)

^f § 279, 3, & (d.)

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, N. 3.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui e oquentiâ^b et erudiţiōne omnes^c suæ ætâtis homīnes superāre existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollīnis Delphīci statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimū septimū agēret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanēre, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*^e

20. Illustrissīmi sæpe viri humīli loco^f nati fuērunt. Socrātes, quem oracūlum Apollīnis sapientissimū omnium hominū^g judicāvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripīdes, poēta tragīcus, matrem habuit, quæ olēra venditābat; et Demosthēnis, oratōris eloquentissīmi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poētārum Græcōrum, dolōre absumptus esse creditur, quòd quæstiōnem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvère non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonīdes, poēta præstantissimū, gloriātur in quodam poēmāte, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certāmen musicū descendisse et victoriā inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrāti filium, Athenārum tyrannum. Inde Syracūsas se contūlit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quō familiariter vixisse dicītur. Primus^l carmina statūto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venālem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragœdiæ dicītur, in Siciliā versarētur, ibique in loco aprico

* § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7, (a.)

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, N. 3.

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cenā domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragoediā sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabūlas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comediārum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illā victoriā impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^e Pindari hymnis^f tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^g et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,^h ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quumⁱ multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiā. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quā ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33, (a.)

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 247, 1, (2.)

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quaque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmonius^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā. pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suorum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malleſne te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiāri,^o an præco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

* § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 3, (b.)

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c proeliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci jussit. Quo facto^e statim expiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in suppellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem raptûri^j præbeas^k volô.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumīret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenērat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberāvit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4, (a.)

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h agram, abscindērem potiùs, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ^j fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedonia, prædicare^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evadam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equādem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

* § 260, II. R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256, 2.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4, (b.)

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^a miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?*^d *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^e Macedōni, Asiā^f debellatā, Corinthii per legatos^g gratulati sunt, regemque civitatē^h suā donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibiⁱ et Hercūli.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delatum lubentissimè accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis^j imperasset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent,^k Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^l deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodorum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis^m amantissimum et regiæ dominationiⁿ infestum, cruci affigi iussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.*^o *Meā^p quidem nihil^q interest, humine^r an sublimè putrescam.*

51. Mausolus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, 1.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, 1.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 219, R. 5.

^p § 221, 1., R. 3.

contūsa et odoribus* mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, prāmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optīmē laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusārum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d puēros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscēre vellet, ne velocissīma quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollīnis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciorem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus termīnos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audivit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificē de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, an dixissent^k ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^l Tum unus ex his,^m *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multoⁿ etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*^o Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II. 2.

^c § 231.

^e § 266, 1.

^b § 266, 3.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^g § 251.

^h § 212.

ⁱ § 256, R. 16.

^k § 221, I.

^l § 244.

^m § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potiùs,** inquit. *Nam si culpā* vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparēbit; sin dammandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^a et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portārunť, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuerunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,** inquit, *pugnāre,† non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^e dixit, quòd patria sua^f se^g meliōres cives habēret.^h

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrumⁱ quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te* diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^k ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accedēbat, antēquā in templo Jovis precātus esset.^l

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^f § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^g § 227.

^k § 249, 1.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 256, 2.

^m § 274, R. 8.

^e § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solū, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset,*^d *comburērem.*^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e staturisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrēvit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,ⁱrediit^j in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason ? § 266, 3.

^a § 224.

^c § 249, 1.

^e § 242.

^b § 239, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^j § 182, R. 3.

^c § 255, R. 3, (a.) & (b.)

^g § 264, 6, & R. 3.

^h § 223.

^d § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 268, 2.

^k § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant, ipse capitis^b damnāvit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, accidit,^f ut serēnā nocte subitō luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verō Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitū, in concione militū causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postēro die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committērent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civīcis quatuordēcim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plūs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9, (a.)

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3, (a.)

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 249, I.

^f § 79, 2, and 82, E. 2.

^g § 262, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatorībus suis triumphos^{*} novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conicēre illudque tranāre. Tum elephantus^f exasperātus ad perse-quendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^g et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^{*} § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6, & (a.)

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænëas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojânis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcorum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænëas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænëæ mortem Ascanius, Ænëæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Alban^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænëæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam^a Albæ^b regnāvērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multō clariōrem esse quān tonitru. Fulmīne ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrū regnum habēre vellet,^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^l nubēre. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remūm pepērit. Hoc^m quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in siccoⁿ reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod^o videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^p dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

^a Supply *loco*.

^b § 274, R. 5.

^c § 204, R. 10.

^d § 266, 1.

^e § 221.

^f § 212.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 256, 2.

ⁱ § 250, 1.

^j § 206, (13.)

^k § 145, II. 1.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, 2, R. 7.

ⁿ § 209, R. 4.

transegerunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante fecerunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.
Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,
 754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asyllum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi accurrerunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpēiam virginem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e ei que permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eâ perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâ^k cæde raptæ^l processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

• § 265.

• § 233.

• § 224, R. 1.

• § 258, 2, (2.)

• § 273, 2.

• § 273, 4.

• § 208, (1.)

• § 266, 1.

• § 225, IV.

• § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitatem descripsit. Centum senatōres-
Legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætatem tum ob reverentiam iis^b deb-
itam patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distrib-
uit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. An-
no regni tricesimo septimo, quum exercitum lus- A. U. C.
trāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d 37.
homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus
interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit.
Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabinōrum,
natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f
nullum gessit; nec minūs tamen civitatī profuit. Nam et
leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbāri et
bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se
nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Mor-
bo decessit, quadagesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus
avus se in bello adversus Sabīnos fortem et stren- A. U.
uum virum^k præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Al- 81.
bānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiō-
rum certamine finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii
Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnāset,
fulmīne ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā
nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^m et
religiōne avoⁿ similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 274, 3, (a.)

^d § 224.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 249, III.

^j § 250.

^k § 222, 3.

ampliāvit, et nova ei moenia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,* et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commorarētur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e adeptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesimo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femīnā,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educarētur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply ei.

† Supply Senatores.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 246, R. 2.

^d § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanāquil de superiōre parte domūs popūlum^a allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse; cum petēre, ut popūlus, dum convaluisset,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cōepit, sed benē imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitū octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tullia^c et Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^d Servius A. U. 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^e fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^f salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^g vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquini Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^h occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, alique nonnulli in exitiumⁱ regis conjurārun, popu- A. U. 243. lōque^j persuasērunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et libēris

^a § 233.^d § 237, R. 4.^f § 135, R. 1.^b § 263, 4, (1.)^e § 230, R. 2.^h § 235, (2.)^c § 224.^g § 212.ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnatum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igītur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò pōst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ manēret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primā pugnā Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Romāni tamen ex eā pugnā victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^g rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donēc pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvēnis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contūlit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram^c arae^d accensae imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.* Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi . beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.* Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxore consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,* populus Romae^a seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.* Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.* Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.*

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^b dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^c quam^m bello cepērat, plebi invisus fieri cōepit. Quare urbeⁿ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^b exercitūs factus Romānos saepe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

A. U.
259

A. U.
261.

* § 249, II.

^a § 211, R. 4.

^c § 207, R. 36, (a.) & (c.)

^d § 224.

^e § 263, 4.

^f § 162, 7.

^g § 274, R. 5.

^h § 221, 1.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 264, 5.

^k § 274, 1, and 210.

^l § 204.

^m § 206, (9.)

ⁿ § 242.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^e occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^e usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In prælio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe condita decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31 In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^e § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U.
364. Senones ad urbem venerunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occuparunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accipit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.^b § 274, R. 7.^c § 264, 5.^d § 227.^e § 266, 3.^f § 209, R. 4.^g § 182, 7.^h § 207, R. 22.ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)^j § 120, 2.^k § 254, R. 3.^l § 211, R. 6.^m § 251.ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit
 robore^a atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset ar-
 matus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gesserunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 dictatoris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causā Romam ivisset, praecepit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasionem nactus
 felicissimè dimicavit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatore^g capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis postⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.^b § 211, R. 5, 1.^c § 247.^d § 262, R. 3.^e § 223, IV^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 248, I.^h § 217, R. 3.ⁱ § 235, R. 10.^j § 272.^k § 270, R. 3.^l § 265.^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit-
tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con-
siliū improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes
denique post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti
sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis* bellum in-
dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis-
sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos
auxiliū^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque
primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt.
Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævinus. Hic,
quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra
duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quæcunque
a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi-
cit. Nox prœlio finem dedit. Lævinus tamen per noctem
fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque
summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in prœlio inter-
fecti fuērant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiā
mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cœlum manus dicītur
cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrā-
rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē-
que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ-
neste venit milliario ab urbe octāvo decīmo. Mox terrōre
exercītūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se
recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f
missi honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio
reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

* § 224.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4

^f § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altëro^d prælio cum rege Epîri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantî interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille† est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

Pyrrhus tertio etiam prælio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnësi urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primùm in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primùm Ro-

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

* § 266, 1.

* § 266, 2.

* § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^c § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navālī superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus proeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatē in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno proelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illos^j enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^k non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. 513. consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesimo tertio magnum prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredécim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardiniâ, et cetēris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes A. U. 529. Gallōrum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum* ad id bellum parata fuisse. Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^c contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

* § 269.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos¹ natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare² aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.³ Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,⁴ ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum⁵ et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali⁶ se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum eorumpre-⁷misso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadagesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

¹ § 247, R. 1.

² § 273, 2.

³ § 233, (3.)

⁴ § 236.

⁵ § 223, R. 2.

⁶ § 224.

⁷ § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non alīter vinci posse^c quā morā, Varro tamen morē^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannā^a appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitatēs, quæ Romānis^a paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^a ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necesarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem misit; quos manibus^c equitum Romanōrum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālīs, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cū magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominū.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiā venērat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatē Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romānos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^a quò minùs copias in Italiā trajiceret.^d Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a § 272.^b § 213.^c § 210, R. 2.^d § 206, (13.)^a § 223, R. 2.^d § 229, R. 5.^c § 224, R. 2.^b § 264, 5.^d § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ipgentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnōrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatēs in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubāle interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodevīginti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticīnum, patrem singulārī virtūte^e servāvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvēnum Italiā deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvenisⁱ in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthagīnem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparātum Pœni habēbant, nobilissimos quoque obsīdes, quos ab Hispānis acceperant. Hos obsīdes parentibus suis^j reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatēs ad eum uno anīmo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^k Hispaniâ in Italiā evocātus, apud Senam, Picēn^l civitatē, in insidias incīdit, et strenuē pugnans occisus est. Plurīmæ autem civitatēs, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibāle tenebantur, Romānis se tradidērunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20.

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 128, 6, (a.) & (b.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo praelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis fere
 Italia Hannibalem desērit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus* semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 praelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quàm
 cœperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum* contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quinctio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^c *ne Graciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;^d

* § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

* § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^d § 249, II.

* § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solium naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta praeſtaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secutum est bellum Syriacum contra Antiöchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legatus est additus. Hannibal navalī proelio victus,^d Antiöchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiae civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti proelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiöchus pacem petit. Data est ei hæc lege, ut ex *Euröpa et Asia recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, copitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniae omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.

^c § 279, 9.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 212.

^f § 247, 2.

A. U.
563.

A. U.
586.

inusitātæ magnitudinis;* nam sedēcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicitur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latēre^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captīvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagīnem
 A. U. susceptū est sexcentesimo et altēro^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorius et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecērunt,^e et oppugnavērunt Carthagīnem. Multa ibi præclārè gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus in Africā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum prælium committēre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romāni in Africam trajecērant, consul est creātus, et contra Carthagīnem missus. Is hanc
 A. U. urbem a civibus acerrimè defensam^f cepit ac
 608. diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimæque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthāgo collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interneciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

* § 211, R. 6.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 120, 1.

^d § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^f § 274. 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latrōnum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertātis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxuit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

^a § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidârum regi, bellum illâatum est, quod Adherbâlem et Hiempsâlem, Micipsæ filios, patruêles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senâtu improbâta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatés ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. currum triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus
 648. filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in
 carcère strangulâtus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itērum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creâtus, eique bellum contra Cimbro et Teutōnes decretum est; bellōque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulâtus delâtus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creâtus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum
 A. U. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt.
 653. Itērum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

* § 266, 3.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 221, I.

^d § 262, R. 7.

^e § 210.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Româno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatīque. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cū^c alia egregiē gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitatē hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romāni tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitatīs, bello finitō, sociis tribuērunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eōdem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatē regem Ponti decrētum esset, Marius ei^f hunc honōrem eripēre conātus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabātur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cū interfecit, tum fugāvit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatē coēgit, ut pacem a Romānis petēret,^g et Asiā, quam invasērat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridatē vincit, Marius, qui fugātus fuērat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 278, R. 7.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 224, R. 2.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulserunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridatē triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civile, consumpserunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 676. 1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio

Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.^f Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^g Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcêdonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^h § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commogātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis prœliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque prœlio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unâ hiēme^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatorēs, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitatēs Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsit, ipsumque regem apud Cabira civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti prœlio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221. I.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Laecullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut^b Romanis, toto orbe^c terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum
A. U. 687.

contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minorem nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate^m donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.ⁿ Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolyman, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9, 1.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, 1.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* curram ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælatā ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilina, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse praelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus praeliis vicit.

A. U.
693

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia praelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis uce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvене. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pomptii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Ro-
 A. U. m̄ani n̄m̄inis fortūna mutāta est. Cæsar enim
 705. victor e Galliā rediens, absens cœpit poscēre altē-
 rum consulātum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatōne de-
 ferrent,* contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est,
 dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc in-
 juriā ab Arimīno, ubi milites congregātos habēbat, infesto
 exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio,
 senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et
 in Græciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Cæ-
 sarem parābat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictatōrem
 se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiōnes su-
 perāvit; tum in Græciā adversum Pompēium ipsum dimi-
 cavit. Primo prælio victus est et fugātus; evāsit tamen,
 quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque
 Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincēre, et illo tantum die se
 potuisse superāri. Deinde in Thessaliā apud Pharsalum
 ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nun-
 quam adhuc Romānæ copię majores neque melioribus
 ducibus^d convenērant. Pugnātum est^e ingenti contenti-
 ōne, victusque ad postrēmum Pompēius, et castra ejus di-
 repta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege
 Ægypti, cui tutor a senātu datus fuērat, acciperet auxilia.
 At hic fortunam magis quā amicitiam secūtus, occidit
 Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo
 conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicītur, tanti viri intu-
 ens caput, et genēri^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^b § 278, R. 7.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 249, III., & R.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum* est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus A. U. 709. vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^e consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripuit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 211, R. 6.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam* interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātâ sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditatē muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

A. U. 723. Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transīrent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admīsīt, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecimo* quā consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

* Supply *post*. § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

* § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,* Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

* § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, cetēras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditāno nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurōque abundat, et ubi penuriā aquarum minùs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italia^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^{*} est lætissima. In eā orā sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriā a Persis devicta, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiā relictā, novas in Eurōpā sedes quæsiverant. Ibīdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercūles dicitur contra Neptūni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodānus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemāno excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum intēger fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occāsum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliōrum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genēra pauca alit. Incōlæ superbi et superstitioni, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

^{*} Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, 2, (2.)

^c § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2, (b.)

^e § 224.

^h § 247, 1, (2.)

^f § 250.

^g § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^a se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homīnes ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos popūlos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^c magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solūm majōra navigia tolērat, verūm etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^g infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissīma sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itīdem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantīnus appellātur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insūlas^k circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando* corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes moenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^e Germani non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas^g maxîma est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iter^h patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

* § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^h § 236.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio^a imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro at oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos^b proceritate^c corpōrum vincunt, cetērum ingenio^d Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^e magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerūque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte cetēris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^f et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^g

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^h longior est quàm latior.ⁱ In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populorum inter se^j patentes commercio.^k Neque ulla facile^l est regio,

^a § 257.

^b § 250.

^c § 256, 2.

^d § 245, II. 4.

^e § 249.

^f § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^g § 256, R. 12.

^h § 208, (5.)

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 277, R. 7.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Româ et magnitudîne et nomînis famâ emînet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissîma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitifēri colles, ubi nobilissîma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrîmi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicîna scatent.

19. Clarissîmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiøre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab inis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissîmis temporibus Albūlæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrâque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissîmus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

λ 20. In inferiøre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

* § 264, 7.

^c § 224.

^e § 250, 2, (2.)

^b § 231, R. 5, & 6.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnen-
das alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmque ducibus in bellis
utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in
Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insula omnium* maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā
cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem,
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confec-
tos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna
fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello pētita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit:
Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit.
Secundo bello Punīco per triennium oppugnāta, Archimē-
dis potissimū ingenio et arte defēsa, a M. Marcello
capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c
sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare
Ionium lapsus† commissāri† dicitur. Nam si quid ad
Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērīt, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, N. 3.

* § 250.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 293. N.

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cælum grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^e quàm cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrites urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 235, R. 10.

^d § 223 R. 2.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 212, R. 3.

^g § 250.

^h § 213.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^j § 224, R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. ^{1 a T}Epīrus, quæ ab Acroceraniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclita. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebetes æneis inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacæ posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quod tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Cæta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

* § 272.

† § 206, (3.)

‡ § 221, 1.

§ 262, R. 1.

§ 250.

§ 247, R. 4.

§ 207, R. 28.

§ 235, R. 2.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^d urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissîma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissîma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrîma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindâri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,ⁱ Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ^k Phocis finitîma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissîma. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuērit,^l quot quàmque præclâra munēra ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos^m missa fuērint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitâre dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammâre existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsûla, quæ Peloponnêsus vocatur, platâni folio simillîma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

^a § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^f § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^g § 237.

^c § 223.

^h § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptûni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibidem in ipso Peloponnēsi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florêret, maritimisque valêret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Români cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^c eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ Græciâ concurrunt.^e Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem^h Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54.

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5,) R. 11.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluébant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferébant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulérunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^c § 269.^e § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 269, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dīcitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.* Animas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamīne a judicibus^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ maritos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs naturā munita et arte, quæ cūm^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, incanem mutata et sepulta esse dīcitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēā e patriā profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

* § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrēmâ^a Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpore pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpore pingunt, idque^d tanto^e magis, quanto quis^f illustrioribus gaudet majoribus.^g Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^h rudiore sunt. Bella amant, et quò quisⁱ plures hostes interemerit, eò^j majore existimatione apud suos^k habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.^l Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, 1.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, R. (3.)

^f § 247, 1, (2.)

^g § 256, 2.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^{*} jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissimā pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda¹ in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos^{*} appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū⁴ noxiō carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,⁴ brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ⁶ eos⁷ tædet, epulis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul-tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab ori-ente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsulā, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzīco appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,⁶ quod fretum quīnque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā sepārat. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,[†] ab

^{*} Supply *quam*.

[†] Supply *condita*.

^{*} § 276, III.

⁴ § 253.

⁷ § 229, R. 6.

¹ § 80, I.

⁶ § 215, (1.)

⁶ § 247, R. 4.

⁶ § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium princîpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasône conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circâ habitant, Axenus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

x 46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclea, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclûsos arctissimè custodiunt, et, si quid perpëram imperitaverint,^d inedia totius dièi afficiunt. Extrênum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodëcim civitatés divisa. Inter eas est Milëtus, belli pacisque artibus inclÿta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iönum civitatés statis temporibus legatos solëbant mittere. Nulla facilè^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milëtus. Ephësi, quam^f urbem Amazones condidisse traduntur, templum est Diânæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totlus templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numëro, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælatae. Opëri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222, 3.

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 224.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 277, R. 7.

^h § 211, R. 6.

^f § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellāta,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissīma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simöis*, amnes famâ quān natūrâ majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen* deārum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes *Rhoetēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajācis*, qui ibi post certāmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrāque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† *Cares* sunt finitūmi, popūlus armōrum* bellique adeò amans, ut aliēna etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivōrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum *Mausōlus* fuit. Qui quum vitā⁴ defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contūsa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla censētur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intīmo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquā⁶ limpidissimā et frigidissimā, in quo *Alexander Macēdo* quum lavāret,⁷ parum abfuit, quin frigore enecarētur.⁸ Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singulārem natūrā memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undīque viret lucis pendētib. Ubi ad ima perventum est,⁹ rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredienti⁴ terrēre

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

* § 209, R. 4.

⁴ § 245, 1.

⁶ § 262.

⁷ § 222, 3.

⁸ § 211, R. 6.

⁹ § 184, 2.

⁹ § 213.

⁷ § 229, R. 4, 1.

⁴ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^e Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1, (a.)

^f § 245, II. 4.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quadriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;* quædam etiam centēnis.*

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^e est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^f permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum^g ambitu^h; super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemorum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiæ regio^a India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^j oppidorum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arborea tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

* § 236.

^b § 119, III.

^c § 249, I.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 233.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 250.

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^j § 272.

^k § 256, 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;^e alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^f epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant, nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cetēra omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^g accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^h cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^b § 209, R. 11.

^c § 250.

^d § 249.

^e § 245, II. 4.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibētur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxīmē odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephantō etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maximē adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferē exæquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optīmē reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberātur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eādē est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eīque innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singulārum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipuē maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littōre stantibus trahitur. In mari testudīnes conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eaque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævōre, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentia superaret, in cenâ aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantiden urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. II. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumīne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerūmque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ^e obviām ire audent, eamque incredibīli audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungūlis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubâ et hinnītu; rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominū facta sunt, eminent pyramīdes, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugēra soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

eacumīne pedum quīndēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambītus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portūsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^e in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasionem dedit membrānas^f Pergāmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papȳro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verū arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

* Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R. 2.

^a § 120, 2.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^e § 275, I.

^b § 249.

^d § 275, R. 3.

cant. *Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.*

70. *Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubrum ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum* intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,† idque videtur intelligere.*

71. *Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobius vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri‡ apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro§ fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.*

72. *Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium*

* Supply thus: [*Apim*] *alterum* [*thalamum*] *intrasse laetum est.*

‡ § 269.

§ 212, R. 3.

§ 249. 1.

§ 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidentē est Mauritanīa. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniā oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclūsum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceānum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremissee et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterū regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quā incōlæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Afrīca. Urbes in eā celeberrimæ Utica et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturā imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romānis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.*

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,† utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.‡ Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animōsis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecūti sunt.

* § 209, R. 12, (3.)

† § 269.

‡ § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oracūlum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse * dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,* tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigīdus; per meridiem maxīmè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrīca. Proxīni his popūli urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecūdum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccārum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabūlo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrīca feracissīma. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignorat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Anīmi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immōtam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quā diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudīne appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triūnvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philip̄p̄icis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli^a Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo^e insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vinct. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*. † What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^e § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērū magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment. Pennæ eōrum quærantur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūm* cubitōrum; nec minōres India. Certē Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescēre, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādā serpēs centum viginti pedum a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūque in illā dimicatiōne utriūque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.* Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>a.</i> . . . active.	<i>f.</i> feminine.	<i>num.</i> . . . numeral.
<i>adj.</i> adjective.	<i>freg.</i> frequentative.	<i>part.</i> participle.
<i>adv.</i> adverb.	<i>imp.</i> impersonal.	<i>pass.</i> passive.
<i>c.</i> common gender.	<i>inc.</i> inceptive.	<i>pl.</i> plural.
<i>comp.</i> comparative.	<i>ind.</i> indeclinable.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>conj.</i> conjunction.	<i>int.</i> interjection.	<i>pret.</i> preteritive.
<i>d.</i> doubtful gender.	<i>irr.</i> irregular.	<i>pro.</i> pronoun.
<i>def.</i> defective.	<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>dep.</i> deponent.	<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>sub.</i> substantive.
<i>dim.</i> diminutive.	<i>neut. pass.</i> neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i> superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of Aulus.

§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. from: ab oriente, on the east: a meridie, on the south. Before the agent of a passive verb, by. § 195, R. 2.

Abdera, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from

Abdo, abdere, abdidī, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) to remove from view; to hide; to conceal.

Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) to lead away.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abduco.)

Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) to go away; to depart.

Aberro, are, avi, atum, n. (ab & erro,) to stray; to wander; to lose the way.

Abiectus, a, um, part. from

Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.

Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) to wash away; to purify.

Abrumpo, abrumpere, abrūpi, abruptum, a. *to break.*

Abscindo, abscondere, abscondi, abscissum, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

Absens, tis, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*

Absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutum, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

Absorbeo, absorbere, absorbui & absorpsi, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

Absterreo, ere, ui, itum, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

Abstinentia, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*

Abstineo, abstinere, abstinui, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

Absum, abesse, abfui, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

Absūmo, absumere, absumpsi, absumptum, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

Absumptus, a, um, part. (absūmo.)

Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd.*

Abundantia, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*

Abundo, are, avi, atum, n. (ab &

undo, to boil,) to overflow; to abound.

Abyla, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

Ac, atque, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.

Acca, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

Accedo, accedere, accessi, accessum, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

Accendo, accendere, accendi, accensum, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted, inflamed; burning.*

Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.) **Accessus, us, m.** (accedo,) *approach; access; accession.*

Accido, ere, i, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

Accipio, accipere, accēpi, acceptum, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 5,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate.*

- * **Accipiter**, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*
Accumbere, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*
Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*
Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*
Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*
Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*
Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*
Acerrimè, adv. sup. *See Acriter.*
Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*
Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*
Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*
Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*
Achierusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*
Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*
Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*
Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.*
Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*
Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*
Acrocerania, orum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*
Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*
Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*
Actio, onis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*
Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*
Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*
Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*
Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*
Acus, us, f. *a needle.*
Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards; with a numeral, about.*
Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*
Additus, a, um, part. from
Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*
Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhærere, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 4,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adīmo, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvare, adjūvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirâtus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnâto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscendēre, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistēre, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*

Adspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gēre, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicēre, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stāre, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*

Adulātor, ōris, m. (adūlor,) *a flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advēho, advehēre, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*

Advēna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

Adveniēns, tis, part. from
Advenio, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep. *against ; towards.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*

Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, ātis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægean : Ægæum mare, the Ægean sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelāgo.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak ; infirm ; diseased.*

Ægrè, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*

Ægritudo, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.

Ælius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.

Æmilius, i, m. the name of several noble Romans of the gens *Æmilia*, or *Æmilian* tribe.

Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (semūlor,) *emulation*; *rivalry*; *competition*.

Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.

Æmulus, i, m. a rival; a competitor.

Ænéas, æ, m. a Trojan prince, the son of *Venus* and *Anchises*.

Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazen*.

Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the *Hebrus*, named after its founder, *Æneas*.

Æolis, idis, f. a country on the western coast of *Asia Minor*, between *Troas* and *Ionis*.

Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.

Æqualiter, adv. *equally*. ♦

Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity*; *justice*; *moderation*.

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal*: *æquus animus*, or *æqua mens*, *equanimity*.

Æēr, is, m. the air; the atmosphere.

Ærarium, i, n. the treasury; from

Æs, æris, n. *brass*; *money*.

Æschylus, i, m. a celebrated Greek tragic poet.

Æsculapius, i, m. the son of *Apollo*, and god of medicine.

Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from

Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate.

Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be very hot.

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy*; *boiling*; *surging*; *turbulent*.

Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.

Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.

Eternus, a, um, adj. *eternal*; *immortal*.

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia*, a country in *Africa*, lying on both sides of the equator.

Æthiops, ōpis, m. an *Ethiopian*.

Ætna, æ, f. a volcanic mountain in *Sicily*.

Ævum, i, n. *time*; *an age*.

Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, of *Africa*.

Affābrē, adv. *artfully*; *ingeniously*; *curiously*; in a workmanlike manner.

Affectus, a, um, part. *affected*; *afflicted*.

Affēro, afferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) to bring; to carry.

Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) to affect: *inediā*, to deprive of food: *cladibus*, to overthrow.

Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. to be affected: *gaudio*, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: *febri*, to be attacked with a fever.

- Affigo**, affigere, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*
- Affinis**, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*
- Affinis**, is, c. *a relation.*
- Affirmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*
- Affixus**, a, um, part. (affigo.)
- Afflatus**, ūs, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*
- Africa**, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*
- Africānus**, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*
- Africanus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*
- Agathyrsi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæotis.*
- Agellus**, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*
- Agēnor**, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago.)
- Ager**, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*
- Agger**, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile; a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.*
- Aggredior**, edi, essus sum, dep (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Aggressus**, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitator**, ōris, m. *a driver; from*
- Agito**, are, avi, atum, freq. (ago,) *to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglāus**, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen**, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus**, a, um, part. from
- Agnosco**, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, agere, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funtus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*
- Agor**, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricola**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultura**, æ, f. *agriculture.*
- Agrigentum**, i, n. *a town upon*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb. (§ 183, 4.) *I say.*
- Ajax, acis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alacer, æcis, æcre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albanus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albanus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albanus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albula, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.*
- Alcibiades, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinoüs, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyone, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyonæ.*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonæus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algere, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienatus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Alieno, are, avi, atum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Alienus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Alio, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Alquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius**, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus**, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus**, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia**, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio**, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus**, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus**, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor**, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo**, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo**, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus**, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus**, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē**, ius, issimē, adv. *on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus**, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa**, æ, f. *the wife of Ceneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitudo**, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus**, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
- Alveus**, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus**, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans**, tia, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus**, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus**, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon**, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio**, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambitus**, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambulo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*

Amissus, a, um, part. from

Amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose ; to relinquish.*

Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Libyan desert.*

Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1 ; *a river.*

Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*
§ 155.

Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant ; agreeable ; delightful.*

Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*

Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*

Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*

Amplē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *amply ; (amplus.)*

Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, (b.) *to embrace.*

Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced ; embracing.*

Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enlarge.*

Amplius, adv. (amplē,) *more.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great ; abundant ; large ; spacious.*

Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius*

Procas, and brother of Numitor.

Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*

Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*

An, conj. *whether ; or.*

Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*

Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*

Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia.*

Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain ; doubtful.*

Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*

Anchōra, or *Ancōra*, æ, f. *an anchor.*

Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant ; a maid.*

Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*

Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*

Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*

Ango, angēre, anxī, a. *to trouble ; to disquiet ; to torment ; to vex.*

Anguis, is, c. *a snake ; a serpent.*

Angulus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustæ, ârum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*

Anîma, æ, f. *breath; life; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (anîmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*

Animal, âlis, n. (anîma,) *an animal.*

Animósus, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; undaunted; from*

Animus, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno animo, unanimously: mihi est animus, I have a mind.*

Anio, ênis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*

Annûlus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annuméro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & numéro,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*

Annuô, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*

Anser, êris, m. *a goose.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*

Antè, adv. *before; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*

Antepôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepôno.)

Antèquam, adv. *before; before that.*

Antigônus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiôchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antiôpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*

Antipâter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apenninus**, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper**, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio**, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus**, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex**, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis**, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis**, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo**, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
- Apparatus**, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habili-ment.*
- Appareo**, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
- Appellandus**, a, um, part. from
- Appello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
- Appendo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pen-sum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
- Appetens**, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
- Appeto**, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
- Appius**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
- Appōno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
- Appositus**, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Appropinquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
- Apricus**, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
- Apto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
- Apud**, prep. *at; in; among; before; to: with the name of a person, it signifies in his house; with that of an author, it signifies in his writings.*
- Apulia**, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- Aqua**, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquæductus**, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
- Aquila**, æ, f. *an eagle.*
- Aquilo**, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
- Aquitania**, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- Ara**, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arabia**, æ, f. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus**, a, um, adj. *Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia; Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.*
- Arabius**, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
- Arabs**, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus**, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor**, & **Arbos**, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca**, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia**, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas**, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo**, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcēssitus**, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes**, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanician of Syracuse*.
- Architectus**, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas**, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus**, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea**, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens**, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo**, ardēre, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus**, a, um, adj. *high*; *lefty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna**, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus**, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa**, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum**, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias**, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus**, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi**, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ**, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos**, i, n. sing., & **Argi**, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo**, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Ariminum**, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobulus**, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles**, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma**, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus**, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia**, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
 Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
 Armentum, i, n. a herd.
 Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
 Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
 Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
 Arreptus, a, um, part. from
 Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 5.) to seize upon.
 Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
 Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
 Arsi. See Ardeo.
 Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
 Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
 Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
 Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
 Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
 Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creûsa.
 Ascendo. See Adscendo.
 Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
 Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
 Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
 Asinus, i, m. an ass.
 Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.
 Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.
 Aspergo. See Adspergo.
 As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
 Aspicio. See Adspicio.
 Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
 Assecutus, a, um, part. from
 As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
 As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
 As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
 Assisto. See Adsisto.
 Assuesco, -suescere, -suëvi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
 Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
 Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
 Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
 Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, II. 9; *but*.
 Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia*.
 Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica*.
 Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens*.
 Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
 Atlanticus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlanticum, the Atlantic ocean*.
 Atque, conj. *and*.
 Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely*.
 Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus*.
 Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear*.
 Atthis, idis, f. *the same as Attica*.
 Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper*.
 Attingo, -tingêre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach*.
 Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up*.
 Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off*.
 Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author*.
 Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation*.
 Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented*.
 Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
 Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring, audacious; desperate*.
 Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare*. § 142, 2.
 Audio, ira, ivi, itum, a. *to hear*.
 Auditus, a, um, part.
 Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing*.
 Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove*.
 Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee*.
 Augendus, a, um, part. *from*
 Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise*.
 Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination*.
 Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
 Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable*.
 Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name*.
 Aulis, idis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia*.
 Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans*.
 Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
 Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*.
 Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer*.

Auria, *ia*, *f.* the ear.

Aurum, *i*, *n.* gold.

Auspicium, *i*, *n.* an *auspice*; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.

Ausus, *a*, *um*, *part.* (audéo,) *daring*; having dared.

Aut, *conj.* § 198, 2; or; aut—aut, either—or.

Autem, *conj.* § 198, 9; but; yet.

Autumnus, *i*, *m.* autumn.

Auxi. See **Augeo**.

Auxilium, *i*, *n.* help; aid; assistance.

Avaritia, *æ*, *f.* avarice; from

Avārus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* avaricious; covetous.

Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, *a.* (a & veho,) to carry off or away.

Avello, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, *a.* (a & vello,) to carry away; to pull away.

Aventinus, *i*, *m.* mount *Aventine*, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.

Aversus, *a*, *um*, *part.* turned away: *cicat̄rix aversa*, a scar in the back: from

Averto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, *a.* (a & verto,) to avert; to turn; to turn away.

Avicūla, *æ*, *f.* *dim.* (avis,) a small bird.

Avīdus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (ior, issimus,) ravenous; greedy; eager.

Avis, *is*, *f.* a bird.

Avōco, āre; āvi, ātum, *a.* (a &

voco,) to call away, to divert, to withdraw.

Avolatūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* from

Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, *n.* (a & volo,) to fly away or off.

Avulsus, *part.* (avello.)

Avuncūlus, *i*, *m.* an uncle.

Avus, *i*, *m.* a grandfather.

Axēnus, *i*, *m.* (from the Greek Ἀἵνεος, inhospitable;) the *Euxine sea*; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.

B.

Babylon, ōnia, *f.* the metropolis of *Chaldea*, lying upon the *Euphrates*.

Babylonia, *æ*, *f.* the country about *Babylon*.

Bacca, *æ*, *f.* a berry.

Bacchus, *i*, *m.* the son of *Jupiter* and *Semēle*, and the god of wine.

Bactra, ōrum, *n.* the capital of *Bactriāna*, situated upon the sources of the *Oxus*.

Bactriāni, ōrum, *m.* pl. the inhabitants of *Bactriāna*.

Bactriānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *Bactrian*, pertaining to *Bactra* or *Bactriāna*.

Bacūlum, *i*, *n.* a staff.

Bætica, *æ*, *f.* a country in the southern part of *Spain*, watered by the river *Bætis*.

Bætis, *is*, *m.* a river in the south-

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellus, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i. n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benē, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimē,) *well; finely; very: benē pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benē & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benē & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignē, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bēstia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119, III; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.*
- Bæotia, æ, f. a country of Greece, north of Attica.
- Bonitas, ātia, f. goodness; excellence; from
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) good; happy; kind.
- Bonum, i, n. a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.
- Boreālia, e, adj. northern; from
- Boreas, æ, m. the north wind.
- Borysthēnes, æ, m. a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dnieper.
- Borysthēnia, Idia, f. the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.
- Bos, bovis, c. an ox; a cow. §§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphōrus, or Bospōrus, i, m. the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphōrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphōrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.
- Brachium, i, n. the arm.
- Brevi, adv. shortly; briefly; in a short time; from
- Brevia, e, adj. (ior, instinus,) short; brief.
- Brevitas, ātia, f. shortness; brevity.
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.
- Britannia, æ, f. Great Britain.
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.
- Britannus, a, um, adj. British: Britanni, the Britons.
- Bruma, æ, f. the winter solstice; the shortest day.
- Bruttium, i, n. a promontory of Italy.
- Bruttii, ōrum, m. pl. a people in the southern part of Italy.
- Brutus, i, m. the name of an illustrious Roman family.
- Bucephālus, i, m. the name of Alexander's war-horse.
- Bucephālos, i, f. a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.
- Buxeus, a, um, adj. of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.
- Byzantium, i, n. now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphōrus.

C.

C., *an abbreviation of Caius.*

Cabira, ind. *a town of Pontus.*

Cacamen, inis, n. *the top; the peak; the summit.*

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. *a son of Agænor, king of Phœnicia.*

Cado, cadere, cecidi, casum, n. *to fall.*

Cæcilius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcubum, i, n. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcubus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban; of Cæcubum.*

Cædes, is, f. *slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from*

Cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum, a. *to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.*

Cælatus, a, um, part. from

Cælo, are, avi, atum, a. *to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.*

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ònis, m. *a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.*

Cæsar, àris, m. *a cognomen or surname given to the Julian family.*

Cæstus, ùs, m. *a gauntlet; a boxing glove.*

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) *cut; slain; beaten*

Caius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Calais, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Calamitas, atis, f. *a calamity; a misfortune; from*

Calamus, i, m. *a reed.*

Calathiscus, i, m. *a small basket.*

Calefacio, calefacere, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) *to warm.*

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be warmed.*

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) *warmed.*

Calidus, a, um, adj. *warm.*

Calidus, a, um, adj. *cunning; shrewd.*

Calor, òris, m. *warmth; heat.*

Calpe, es, f. *a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abyla in Africa.*

Calpurnius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

Calydonius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; Calydonian.*

Camelus, i, c. *a camel.*

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) *a Roman general.*

Campania, æ, f. *a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.*

Campester, tris, tre, adj. *even; plain; level; campaign; flat.*

Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field; the Campus Martius.*

Cancer, cri, m. *a crab.*

Candidus, a, um, adj. *white.*

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
 Canena, tis, part. *singing.*
 Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
 Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
 Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
 Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
 Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
 Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
 Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
 Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
 Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
 Capesso, ěre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessēre, to flee.*
 Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
 Capiens, tis, part. from
 Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
 Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
 Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
 Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
 Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
 Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
 Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
 Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
 Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnāre, to condemn to death.*
 Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, *a coal ;*) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
 Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
 Careo, ěre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
 Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
 Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
 Carica, æ, f. *a fig.*
 Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
 Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
 Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
 Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
 Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo**, *carpĕre*, *carpsi*, *carptum*,
a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre**, *arum*, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis**, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago**, *Inia*, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagena, a town of Spain.
- Carus**, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*), dear.
- Casa**, e, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca**, e, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar.
- Caseus**, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander**, *dri*, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiōpe**, ea, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius**, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius**, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigātus**, a, um, part. from
- Castigo**, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum**, i, n. a castle: castra, *ōrum*, pl. a camp: castra ponĕre, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus**, ōs, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus**, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catāna**, e, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis**, e, adj. belonging to Catania; Catanean.
- Catiĕnus**, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina**, e, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato**, ōnis, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catūlus**, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.
- Catūlus**, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucāsus**, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda**, e, f. a tail.
- Caudinus**, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula**, e, f. a fold.
- Causa**, e, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causā est, or causa est, is the reason: ali-

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. See Cædo.
- Cecidi. See Cado.
- Cecini. See Cano.
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, ópis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celeber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, âtis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renowned.*
- Celëbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, âtis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iûs, rimè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, ús, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centeni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, -um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ónis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe. [nia.]*
- Cepi. See Capió.
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbërus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasórum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ĕris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, ĩnis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ, adv. (ĩus, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105,) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrum, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceŷx, ŷcis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersīphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ĕris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnānum, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus**, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus**, a, um, part. from **Circumdo**, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumēo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo**, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens**, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo**, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto**, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus**, a, um, part.
- Ciris**, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus**, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron**, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra**, pr. & adv. *on this side,*
- Civicus**, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis**, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis**, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas**, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades**, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam**, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor**, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus**, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas**, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis**, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo**, claudēre, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus**, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus**, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*

Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*

Cloaca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*

Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*

Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*

Cn., *an abbreviation of*

Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*

Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*

Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*

Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*

Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*

Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*

Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*

Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*

Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*

Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*

Cogitatio, ónis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*

Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)

Cognómen, inis, n. *a surname; from*

Cognosco, -noscère, -nóvi, -nítum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*

Cogo, cogère, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*

Cohæreo, -hærére, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*

Cohibeo, -hibère, -hibui, -hibítum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 4,) *to hold back; to restrain.*

Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*

Colchi, órum, m. *the people of Colchis.*

Colchis, idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*

Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*

Collâre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*

Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)

Collêga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Comburo, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 5,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edere, edi, esum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comêtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to*
- revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemoro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memoro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -minutum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. diminished; *broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -misum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. intrusted; *perpetrated; committed; commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought*: copiis commissis, forces being engaged.
- Commoditas, atis, f. (commodus,) a convenience; commodiousness.
- Commödum, i, n. an advantage; gain.
- Commorior, -mori & -mori, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) to die together.
- Commöror, äri, ätus sum, dep. (con & moror,) to reside; to stay at; to remain; to continue.
- Commötus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movere, -mövi, -mötum, a. (con & moveo,) to move; to excite; to stir up; to influence; to induce.
- Communico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to communicate; to impart; to tell; from
- Communis, e, adj. common: in commune consulere, to consult for the common good.
- Comædia, æ, f. a comedy.
- Compäro, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (con & paro,) to gain; to procure; to get; to compare.
- Compello, -pellere, -püli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) to drive; to compel; to force: in fugam, to put to flight.
- Compenso, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (con & penso,) to compensate; to make amends for.
- Comperio, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) to learn; to discover.
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) to embrace; to comprise; to comprehend; to reach; to extend: complecti amore, to love.
- Compöno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) to compose; to put together; to arrange; to construct; to finish; to compare.
- Compositus, a, um, part. finished; composed; quieted.
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) to comprehend; to seize; to apprehend.
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conätus, a, um, part. (conor,) having endeavored.
- Concedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (con & cedo,) to yield; to permit; to grant.
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) conceived; couched; expressed.
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
- Concha, æ, f. a shell-fish.
- Conchylum, i, n. a shell-fish.
- Concilio, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to conciliate; to unite; to reconcile; to acquire for one's self; to gain; to obtain; from
- Concilium, i, n. a council.
- Concio, önis, f. (concieo,) an

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipere, -cepi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 5,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito, are, avi, atum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor, oris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concredo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concremo, are, avi, atum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurritur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio, onis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dere, -di, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Conféro, conferre, contāli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo, -figere, -fixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo, are, avi, atum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congéro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up.*

- Congredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*
- Congrēgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*
- Conjectus**, a, um, part. from
- Conjicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*
- Conjugium**, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*
- Conjungo**, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*
- Conjurātus**, a, um, part. *conspired: conjurāti, suba. conspirators: from*
- Conjūro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire: conjurātum est, a conspiracy was formed.*
- Conjux**, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*
- Conor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*
- Conquēror**, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*
- Conscendo**, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*
- Consensus**, a, um, part. (conscendo.)
- Conscisco**, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute: sibi mortem consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*
- Consēcro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*
- Consēdi**. See **Consido**.
- Consenesco**, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*
- Consentio**, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*
- Consēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*
- Consecutus**, a, um, part. *having obtained.*
- Consēro**, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together: pugnam, to join battle; to fight.*
- Conservandus**, a, um, part. from
- Conservo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*
- Considens**, tis, part. from
- Consido**, -sidere, -bēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*
- Consilium**, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice;*

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ;
prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspicius, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspicius, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspicius, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicius, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consularia, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular : vir consularis, one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulatus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (consulo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiosus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempei, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplatus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. *contemno.)*
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course*: aliquid ab aliquo, *to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contēro, -terēre, -trīvi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Continēna, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate*: suba. f. *the continent, or main land*: from
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch*: contingit, imp. *it happens*: mihi, *it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession*: continuo alveo, *in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to*: adv. *on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicōere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tultus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change*: se in preces, *to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise; scolding; reproach; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coóperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiae, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiosè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *copiously; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of; before: adv. openly.*
- Coreÿra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthus, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriòli, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- CoriolánuS, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; *a horn.*
- Coròna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, òris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptas, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexì, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corródo, -rodère, -ròsi, -ròsum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrósus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tia, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpère, -rùpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius,*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, *i*, *m.* the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of consul;
- Coss.**, of consules; § 328.
- Cotta**, *æ*, *m.* a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.
- Crater**, *ëris*, *m.* a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.
- Cratea**, *ëtis*, *m.* a Theban philosopher.
- Crassus**, *i*, *m.* the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.
- Creätus**, *a*, *um*, part. (*creo*.)
- Creber**, *crebra*, *crebrum*, adj. frequent.
- Crebrò**, adv. (*creber*,) frequently.
- Credo**, -*dere*, -*didi*, -*ditum*, *a.* to believe; to trust.
- Cremëra**, *æ*, *f.* a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.
- Cremo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* to burn; to consume.
- Creo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* to choose; to create; to elect.
- Cresco**, *crescere*, *crevi*, *cretum*, *n.* to increase; to grow.
- Creta**, *æ*, *f.* Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.
- Cretensis**, *e*, adj. belonging to Crete, Cretan.
- Crevi**. See *Cresco*.
- Crimen**, *inis*, *n.* a crime; a fault; an accusation: *alicui crimini dare*, to charge as a crime against one.
- Crinis**, *is*, *m.* the hair.
- Crixus**, *i*, *m.* the name of a celebrated gladiator.
- Crocodilus**, *i*, *m.* a crocodile.
- Cruciätus**, *a*, *um*, part. (*crucio*.)
- Cruciätus**, *üs*, *m.* torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.
- Crucio**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* (*crux*,) to torment; to torture.
- Crudëlis**, *e*, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) cruel.
- Crudëliter**, adv. cruelly.
- Crudus**, *a*, *um*, adj. crude; raw.
- Cruor**, *öris*, *m.* blood; gore.
- Crus**, *uris*, *n.* the leg.
- Crux**, *crucis*, *f.* a cross.
- Cubitus**, *i*, *m.*, & *Cubitum*, *i*, *n.* a cubit.
- Cucurri**. See *Curro*.
- Cui**, & *Cujus*. See *Qui*, & *Quia*.
- Culex**, *icis*, *m.* a gnat.
- Culpa**, *æ*, *f.* a fault; guilt; blame.
- Culpo**, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a.* to blame.
- Cultellus**, *i*, *m.* (dim. from *culter*,) a little knife; a knife.
- Cultus**, *a*, *um*, part. (*colo*,) cultivated; improved; dressed.
- Cum**, *pr.* with: adv. the same as *quum*, when: *cum* — *tum*, not only — but also; as well — as also.
- Cunctatio**, *önis*, *f.* (*cunctor*,) delay; a delaying; hesitation.

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, ùs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, ôdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephâlæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephâli, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephâlus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossëma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecüba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus. / /*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing. .*

Decēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemvīri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fail, or come out.*
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth.*
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism.*
- Declaro**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show.*
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil.*
- Decorus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful.*
- Decretus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay.*
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down.*
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run.*
- Dedi.** See Do.
- Dedidi.** See Dedo.
- Deditio**, onis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender.*
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self.*
- Deduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead.*
- Defatigo**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue.*
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect.*
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow.*
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed.*
- Defleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for.*
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down.*
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossus, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter.*
- Deformitas**, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness.*
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish.*
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defēro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, òrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delûbrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*

Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, III. *every ten ; ten.*

Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*

Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*

Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*

Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*

Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*

Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*

Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*

Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*

Depôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*

Depopulatus, a, um, part. from

Depopulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*

Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*

Deprehensus, a, um, part.

Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*

Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*

Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*

Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*

Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*

Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*

Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*

Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -situm, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*

Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*

Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*

Desponsatus, a, um, part. from

Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affiancé.*

Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*

Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr.

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterimus, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoeo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadëma, âtis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicère, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtôr, ôris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ei, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day; in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilatum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilë, adv. (iûs, limë,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis) *difficult.*

- Difficultas**, âtis, f. § 101, 1, & (2.) *difficulty ; trouble ; embarrassment ; poverty.*
- Digitus**, i, m. *a finger ; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignatus**, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing ; thought worthy.*
- Dignitas**, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity ; honor ; office.*
- Dignor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy ; to vouchsafe ; to deign ; from*
- Dignus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy.*
- Dilanio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *diligently ; carefully.*
- Diligo**, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love.*
- Dimicatio**, ônis, f. *a fight ; a contest ; a battle ; from*
- Dimico**, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight : dimicatum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus**, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss ; to let go.*
- Diogènes**, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinôpe, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomèdes**, is, m. *a Grecian warrior ; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius**, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse.*
- Dirempturus**, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide.*
- Direptus**, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo**, -imère, -èmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide ; to part ; to separate ; to decide.*
- Diripio**, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob ; to plunder ; to pillage ; to sack ; to destroy.*
- Diruo**, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy ; to overthrow ; to raze.*
- Dirus**, a, um, adj. *frightful ; terrible ; direful ; ominous.*
- Dirütus**, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discèdo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart ; to go away.*
- Discerpo**, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces.*
- Discerptus**, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus**, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil ; a scholar.*
- Disco**, discère, didici, a. *to learn.*
- Discordia**, æ, f. (discors,) *disension ; disagreement ; discord.*
- Discordo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance ; to differ.*
- Discrèpo**, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ ; to disagree.*
- Disertè**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *clearly ; eloquently.*

- Disputatio**, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Dispūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Dissemīno**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissero**, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium**, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis**, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans**, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo**, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto**, stare, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo**, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu**, adv. (utiū, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus**, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus**, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas**, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus**, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello**, -vellere, -velli or -vulai, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus**, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives**, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido**, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus**, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus**, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus**, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do**, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo**, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas**, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina**, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus**, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona**, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*

- Doleo, ere, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Domīnus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itam, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ōs & i, f. § 89, & (a.) *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cĕre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius, i, m. (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodĕcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. See Is.

Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, âtis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ôris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. See Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. from

Edûco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fûsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egêro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. See Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregie, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmodi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, Idia, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Eléphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lēdo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Ed, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eōus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eōus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Caijster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alcōus, and brother of Otos.*

- Epimenides**, is, m. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*
- Epirus**, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistōla**, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
- Epŭlor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epŭlum**, i, n. sing., & **Epŭlæ**, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
- Eques**, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equidem**, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*
- Equitātus**, ūs, m. *cavalry.*
- Equus**, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram**, **Ero**, &c. See § 153.
- Ereptus**, a, um, part. (eripio.)
- Erga**, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo**, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*
- Erinaceus**, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio**, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erōdo**, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
- Eruditio**, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus**, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Esse**, **Essem**, &c. See **Sum**.
- Esuriens**, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*
- Esurio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
- Et**, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiam**, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria**, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa**, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*
- Eumĕnea**, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euphĕmus**, i, m. *the father of Dædālus.*
- Euphrātes**, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripides**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Euripus**, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurōpa**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, ε, m. *a river of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from Εὐξίνοϛ, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evâdo**, -vadere, -vâsi, -vâsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Evertō**, -vertere, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evômo**, -vomere, -vomui, -vomî-tum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exîgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exânimo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & ânima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescere, -arsî, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excêdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celere, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excîdo**, -cidere, -cîdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidere, -cîdi, -cîsum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excîsus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (excîeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excôlo**, -colere, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise.*

- Excrucio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubias**, ārum, f. pl. (excūbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ōnis, f. (excūso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exēdo**, -edēre & -esse, -ēdi, -esum, irr. a. (ex & ēdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See **Exsequiæ**.
- Exerceo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ūs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximie**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exīmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ōnis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & sētimo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ūs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exoratus**, a, um, part. (exōro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exoro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 197, 9.
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or **-specto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expēdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ōnis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expeto**, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate ; to appease.*
- Expleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold ; to spread ; to explain.*
- Explorâtor, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy ; a scout.*
- Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish ; to adorn ; to improve ; to finish.*
- Expôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain ; to set forth ; to expose.*
- Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid ; to blame ; to reproach ; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault ; to conquer ; to vanquish ; to subdue ; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out ; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth ; to expire ; to die.*
- Exstinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead ; from*
- Exstinguo, -stinguère, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish ; to kill ; to put to death ; to destroy.*
- Extractus, or Extructus, a, um, part. *from*
- Exstruo, or Extruo, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build ; to pile up ; to construct.*
- Exsurgo, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up ; to arise ; to swell ; to surge.*
- Exter, or Extèrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrèmus,) *foreign ; strange ; outward.*
- Extò, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be ; to remain ; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo, -torquère, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort ; to wrest from ; to obtain by force.*
- Extra, prep. *beyond ; without ; except.*
- Extractus a, um, part. *from*
- Extrâho, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out ; to extract ; to extricate ; to free ; to rescue ; to liberate.*
- Extrèmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme ; the last ; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulŏsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iēi, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facilē**, adv. (iŭs, limē,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Faciŭs**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facēre, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facēre iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malē facēre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facēre, to offer sacrifice: facēre pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n: *an action; a deed.*
- Factŭrus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviām, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *same; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiāris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a sagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustŭlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

whom Romulus and Remus were brought up.

Faveo, favere, favi, fautum, n. *to favor.*

Favor, òris, m. *favor; good will; partiality; applause.*

Febriis, is, f. *a fever.*

Feci. See Facio.

Felicitas, àtis, f. (felix, § 101, 2,) *felicity; good fortune; happiness.*

Felicitèr, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *fortunately; happily; successfully.*

Felis, is, f. *a cat.*

Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.*

Femina, æ, f. *a female; a woman.*

Femineus, a, um, adj. *female; feminine; pertaining to females.*

Fera, æ, f. *a wild beast.*

Ferax, àcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.*

Ferè, adv. *almost; nearly; about: ferè nullus, scarcely any one.*

Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)

Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) *of wild beasts.*

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. *to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.*

Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. *to*

be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.

Ferox, òcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.*

Ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron; obdurate; from*

Ferrum, i, n. *iron; a sword; a knife.*

Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fertile; fruitful.*

Fertilitas, àtis, f. *fertility; richness; fruitfulness.*

Ferula, æ, f. *a staff; a reed.*

Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.*

Ferveo, ferere, ferui, n. *to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.*

Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary; tired; fatigued.*

Festum, i, n. *a feast; from*

Festus, a, um, adj. *festive; joyful; merry.*

Ficus, i & ùs, f. *a fig-tree; a fig.*

Fidelis, e, adj. *faithful; from*

Fides, ei, f. *fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.*

Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, a. *to fix; to fasten.*

Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a daughter.*

Filius, i, m. § 52; *a son.*

Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. *to split; to cleave.*

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: *finis*, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: *fit*, *it happens*: *factum est*, *it happened*; *it came to pass*.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, ēvi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, ūs, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, ōnis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the *Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, I. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flōris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, ātis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, ēris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: *fore*, *to*

- be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*
- Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*
- Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*
- Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally ; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (ius, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*
- Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*
- Frango, frangère, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*
- Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*
- Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, ūs, m. (fruo,) *fruit ; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn ; fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruo,) *corn ; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, fructus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*
- Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
- Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush.*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ácis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugère, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, are, avi, atum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuëram, &c. See **Sum**.

Fulgeo, fulgère, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ònis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funále, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundère, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, èris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiösus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futurus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditānum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, í, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

- Ganges**, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna**, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo**, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium**, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus**, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus**, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus**, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo**, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener**, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genëro**, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas**, atia, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus**, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens**, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui**. See **Gigno**.
- Genus**, ëris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria**, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens**, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germānus**, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania**, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus**, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero**, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon**, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans**, tis, part. from
- Gesto**, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus**, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*
- Getæ**, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas**, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno**, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber**, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis**, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies**, ëi, f. *ice.*
- Gladiātor**, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius**, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; an *acorn*.

Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—*subs. a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 94; *thanks*: agère grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requital*; *gratitude*: habère, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.

Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *gratful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (ius, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (guberno,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclades*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.*
- Habito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (habeo,) *to dwell; to inhabit.*
- Habiturus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. *habit; form; dress; attire; manner.*
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far.*
- Hadrianus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.*
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.*
- Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.*
- Hamilcar, āris, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Hannibal, ālis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.*
- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpyiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrubal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hauri, haustum, a. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, a, um, part. *swallowed.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. *a draught.*
- Hebes, ētis, adj. *dull; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ēre, inc. (hebes,) *to become dull; to grow dim.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecuba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait be-*

- tween Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
- Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
- Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
- Horbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
- Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
- Heres, or Hæres, ædis, c. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelestinus.*
- Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
- Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
- Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
- Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
- Hiatus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
- Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
- Hiempsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Hiems, ĕmis, f. *winter.*
- Hiëro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
- Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
- Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
- Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
- Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
- Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
- Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
- Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theæus.*
- Hippomēnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
- Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
- Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*
- Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
- Homērus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, Inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ūs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, âtis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hither: huc — illuc hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, 1., R. 3.
- Hÿæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, Icîs, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapëtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Ibérus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibi, adv. *there ; here ; then.*
 Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
 Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
 Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
 Icarus, a, um, adj. *of Icārus ; Icarian.*
 Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
 Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἴχθυος, a footstep ; a track.*
 Ico, ioēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
 Ictus, a, um, part.
 Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*
 Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
 Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
 Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*
 Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*
 Igītur, conj. *therefore.*
 Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
 Ignavus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*
 Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*
 Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*
 Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*
 Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
 Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflicted upon ; inferred.*
 Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*
 Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurements ; an enticement.*
 Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*
 Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
 Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*
 Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*
 Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
 Imāgo, inis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*
 Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*
 Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*
 Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation from*
 Imītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*
 Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens**, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo**, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus**, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immòlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortâlis**, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*
- Immòtus**, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutâtus**, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*
- Immûto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens**, tis, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus**, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo**, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis**, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè**, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperâtor**, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperîto**, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium**, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impêro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens**, tis, part. *from*
- Impertio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impêtro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impêtus**, ūs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius**, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Imploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importûnus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)

Improbatus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Imprôbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Imprôbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprûdens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnâtûrus, a, um, part. from **Impugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

Impûnè, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*

Inânis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Inaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

Incîdens, tis, part. from

Incîdo, -cidere, -cîdi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incîto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Inclûdo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudô,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclûsus, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
 Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
 Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
 Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
 Incolumis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
 Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
 Inconsiderâtê, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
 Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
 Incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
 Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
 Incrêpo, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
 Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
 Incultê, adv. (iûs, issimê,) *rudely; plainly; from*
 Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
 Incumbo, -cumbêre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
 Incursio, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
 Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
 Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
 India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
 Indico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
 Indictus, a, um, part.
 Indîcus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
 Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
 Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
 Indûco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
 Inductus, a, um, part.
 Induo, -duêre, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
 Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
 Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
 Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
 Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
 Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
 Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
 Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness; sloth; idleness.*

- Infamis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous; disgraceful.*
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant; a child.*
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. (inferus,) *the infernal regions; Hades; Orcus; the infernal gods; the shades.*
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infēro**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against; to bring upon; to inflict upon: bellum, to make war upon.*
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low; humble.*
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest; to disturb; to molest; to vex; to plague; to trouble; to annoy; from*
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile; inimical.*
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix; to fasten; to drive in.*
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite; unbounded; vast; immense: infinitum argenti, an immense quantity of silver: infinita nobilitas, a vast number.*
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak; infirm.*
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame; to excite; to stimulate; to animate.*
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon; puffed up.*
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict.*
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon.*
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendo,) *to gnash with the teeth.*
- Infringo**, -fringere, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces; to disannul; to make void.*
- Infundo**, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in: infunditur, it empties.*
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition; genius; talents; character.*
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great; very great.*
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born; free; noble; ingenuous.*
- Ingredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in; to enter; to come in; to walk; to walk upon; to go.*
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade; to assail; to pour down; to fall upon suddenly.*
- Inhæreo**, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in: cogitationibus, to be fixed or lost in thought.*
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for; to desire.*
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical; hostile.*
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy.*

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor**, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In-** or **im-** primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam**, or **Inquio**, def. *I say ;*
§ 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insanio**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Inséquens**, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insēquor**, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insidens**, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians**, tis, part. *from*
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institūtum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institūtus**, a, um, part. (instituo.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stīti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -struētum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, grā, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integrītas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

- Interfimo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*
- Interior, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*
- Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*
- Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*
- Interjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*
- Internecio, ōnia, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*
- Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*
- Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*
- Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*
- Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*
- Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*
- Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-lum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*
- Interveniens, tis, part. from
- Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum, n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*
- Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*
- Intīmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*
- Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*
- Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*
- Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*
- Introduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*
- Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*
- Intuens, tis, part. from
- Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*
- Intus, adv. *within.*
- Inusitatus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*
- Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*
- Invādo, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*
- Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*
- Inventus, a, um, part.
- Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

- Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered; impenthrable; invulnerable*.
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred*.
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus, a, um, part. *invited; entertained*:—subs. a *guest*.
- Invito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable*.
- Invoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke*.
- Iones, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it*: et ipse, *he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou*: ego ipse, *I myself; tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira, æ, f. *anger; rage*.
- Irascor, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Iratus, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire. See Eo.
- Irreparabilia, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable*.
- Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare*.
- Irretitus, part. *entangled; caught*.
- Iridens, tis, part. from
- Irideo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at*.
- Irigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten*.
- Irrito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite*.
- Irruens, tis, part. from
- Irruo, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack*.
- Is, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he; she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point*.
- Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Ista, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; that*

person or thing; he; she; it.
 § 207, R. 25.
 Ister, tri, m. the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.
 Isthmicus, a, um, adj. Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.
 Isthmus, i, m. an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.
 Ita, adv. so; in such a manner; even so; thus.
 Italia, æ, f. Italy.
 Itälus, a, um, adj. Italian.
 Itäli, subs. the Italians.
 Italicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Italy; Italian.
 Itäque, adv. and so; therefore.
 Iter, itinëria, n. a journey; a road; a march.
 Itërum, adv. again; once more; a second time.
 Ithäca, æ, f. a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.
 Itëdem, adv. in like manner; likewise; also.
 Itörus, a, um, part. (eo.)
 Ivi. See Eo.

J.

Jacena, tis, part. from
 Jaceo, ëre, ui, nōto lie; to be situated.
 Jacio, jacëre, jëci, jactum, a. to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.

Jacto, äre, ävi, ätum, freq. (jacio,) to throw about; to toss; to agitate.
 Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) cast; thrown.
 Jacülör, äri, ätus sum, dep. to hurl; to dart; to shoot.
 Jam, adv. now; already; presently; even.
 Jamdödum, adv. long ago.
 Janiculüm, i, n. one of the seven hills of Rome.
 Jason, önis, m. the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.
 Jejünus, a, um, adj. fasting; hungry.
 Jovis. See Jupiter.
 Juba, æ, f. the mane.
 Jubeo, jubëre, jussi, jussum, a. to command; to bid; to order; to direct.
 Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.
 Judæa, æ, f. Judæa.
 Judæus, a, um, adj. belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.
 Judex, icis, c. a judge.
 Judicium, i, n. a judgment; ac-cision.
 Judico, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.
 Jugërum, i, n. § 93, 1; an acre of land.
 Jugum, i, n. a yoke; a ridge or

chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.

Jugurthā, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*

Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*

Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)

Junior, adj. (comp. from juvenis;) *younger.*

Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*

Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*

Juno, ōnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*

Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*

Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to swear.*

Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitātis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*

Jussi. *See Jubeo.*

Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)

Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*

Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*

Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ;*

full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.

Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*

Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andiscus.*

Juvenis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*

Juvenis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*

Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth.*

Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*

Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius. § 328.*

Labor, & Labos, ōris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacerātus, a, um, part. from

Lacero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*

Lacessitus, a, um, part. from

Lacesso, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*

Lacrȳma, æ, f. *a tear.*

Lacus, ūs, m. *a lake.*

Laconicus, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*

Lædo, lædēre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*

Lætātus, a, um, part. (lætor.)

Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*

Lætor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*

Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*

Lævinus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*

Lævor, ōris, m. *smoothness.*

Lagus, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*

Lana, æ, f. *wool.*

Lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*

Laniātus, a, um, part. from

Lanio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*

Lapicidina, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*

Lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony; from*

Lapis, ĩdia, m. *a stone.*

Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)

Laqueus, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*

Largitio, ōnis, f. *a present.*

Latē, adv. (ĩds, issĭmē,) *widely; extensively.*

Latēbra, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*

Latens, tis, part. from

Lateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*

Later, ēris, m. *a brick.*

Laterculus, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*

Latinus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*

Latinus, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*

Latitudo, ĩnis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*

Latium, i, n. *Latium.*

Latmus, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*

Latōna, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*

Latro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*

Latro, ōnis, m. *a robber.*

Latrocinium, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*

Latūrus, a, um, part. (fero.)

Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad; wide.*

Latus, ēris, n. *a side.*

Laudātus, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.
 Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.
 Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.
 Lautè, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.
 Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.
 Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by Æneas.
 Lavo, lavâre & lavère, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavâtum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.
 Leœna, æ, f. a lioness.
 Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abÿdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
 Lebes, êtis, m. a kettle; a caldron.
 Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.
 Leda, æ, f. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.
 Legatio, ônis, f. (lego, âre,) an embassy.
 Legâtus, i, m. (lego, âre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.
 Legio, ônis, f. (lego, ère,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.
 Legislator, ôris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.
 Lego, legère, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.
 Lemânus, i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.
 Leo, ônis, m. a lion.
 Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylae.
 Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.
 Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.
 Lepus, ôris, m. a hare.
 Letâlis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from
 Letum, i, n. death.
 Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.
 Levitas, âtis, f. lightness.
 Levo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.
 Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.
 Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.
 Libenter, adv. willingly.
 Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.
 Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.
 Liber, libera, liberum, adj. free.
 Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.
 Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) liberally; kindly.

Liberātus, a, um, part. (libēro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*

Libèrè, adv. *freely; without restraint.*

Libèri, ōrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*

Libēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*

Libertas, ātis, f. *liberty.*

Libya, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.

Licinius, i, m. a name common among the Romans.

Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*

Licèt, conj. *although.*

I.ienōsus, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*

Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*

Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*

Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bind.*

Liguria, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.

Ligus, ūris, m. a *Ligurian.*

Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genoa.*

Lilybæum, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.

Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*

Limus, i, m. *mud; clay.*

Lingua, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*

Linum, i, n. *flax; linen.*

Liquūdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*

Lis, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*

Littēra, or **Litēra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*

Litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*

Littus, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*

Loco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*

Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*

Locusta, æ, f. *a locust.*

Longè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*

Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*

Longitūdo, inis, f. *length; from*

Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*

Locūtus, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*

Locutūrus, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*

Loquor, loqui, locūtus sum, dep. *to speak.*

Lorica, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*

Lorum, i, n. *a thong.*

Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust*; *desire*.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery*.
 Luceo, lucēre, luxi, n. *to shine*.
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus*.
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lucretia*.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourning*; *sorrow*.
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents*.
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove*.
 Ludo, ludēre, lusi, lusum, a. *to play*; *to be in sport*; *to deceive*.
 Ludus, i, m. *a game*; *a play*; *a place of exercise*; *a school*: gladiatorius, *a school for gladiators*.
 Lugeo, lugēre, luxi, n. *to mourn*; *to lament*.
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light*; *an eye*.
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon*.
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf*.
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf*.
 Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale*.
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal*.
 Lustro, are, avi, atum, a. *to purify*;

fy; *to appease*; *to expiate*: exercitum, *to review*; *to muster*.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild beasts*; *a den*.
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game*; *a play*: per lusum, *in sport*; *sportively*.
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe*: C. Lutatius Catūlus, *a Roman consul in the first Punic war*.
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris*.
 Lutum, i, n. *clay*.
 Lux, lucis, f. *light*.
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury*; *excess*; *voluptuousness*.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian*; *of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor*.
 Lycomēdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros*.
 Lysurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-giver*.
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor*.
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general*.
 Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace*.

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus*. § 328.
 Macēdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian*.

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnomen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactatus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, are, avi, atum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macula**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ere, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænades**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchants; bacchanals.*
- Mæotis**, idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæotis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistratus**, ùs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè**, adv. (pejùs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3; *to prefer; to be more willing; to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (malus,) *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: mali, *bad men*.
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.
- Mando**, mandere, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.
- Mando**, are, avi, atum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: mandare inarmoribus, *to engrave upon marble*.
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—adv. *early in the morning*.
- Maneo**, ere, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Mano**, are, avi, atum, n. *to flow*.
- Mansuefacio**, -facere, -feci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) *to tame*; *to make tame*.
- Mansuefio**, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineæ**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.
- Manubiæ**, arum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (manus & mitto,) *to set free, at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.
- Manus**, us, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.
- Mapæle**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea*.
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl*.
- Mariandyni**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (mare,) *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*; aqua marina, *sea-water*.
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: copiæ, *naval forces*.
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband*.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.
- Marmor**, oris, n. *marble*.
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.
- Marsi**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus*.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia**, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater**, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*
- Materia**, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*
- Matrimonium**, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*
- Matrōna**, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*
- Mauritania**, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus**, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla**, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*
- Maximē**, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*
- Maxīmus**, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maxīmus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maxīmus natu. See Natu.*
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*
- Medeor**, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*
- Medicina**, æ, f. *medicine.*
- Mēdico**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*
- Mēdicus**, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*
- Mēdītor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*
- Medius**, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*
- Mediomatrīci**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medūsa**, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra**, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris**, īdis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes**, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*
- Meherculē**, adv. by *Hercules; truly; certainly.*
- Mel**, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleāgrus** & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior**, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) *better.*
- Meliūs**, adv. (comp. of benē,) *better.*
- Membrāna**, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum**, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memini**, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor**, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorabilis**, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria**, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memōro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis**, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium**, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax**, ācis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelāus**, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius**, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens**, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mensis**, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio**, ōnis, f. (memini,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior**, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercātor**, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercātūra**, æ, f. § 102, R. 2; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercātus**, ūs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
- Mercēs**, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius**, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo**, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mereor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo**, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridiānus**, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies**, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritō**, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum**, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi**. See Mergo.
- Mersus**, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merūla**, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx**, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis**, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta**, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium**, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum**, i, n. *metal; a mine.*

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Cæcus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior, metiri, mensus sum, dep.** *to measure.*
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto, metère, messui, messum,** a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo, metuère, metui,** a. *to fear; from*
- Metus**, ùs, m. *fear.*
- Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico, âre, ui, n.** *to shine.*
- Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro, âre, âvi, âtum, n.** *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi.** See Ego.
- Miles, itis, c.** *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milêtus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito, âre, âvi, âtum, n.** *to serve in war.*
- Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand*: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.
- Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet*:
ad quintum milliarium urbis, *within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiâdes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ, ârum, f. pl.** § 96; *threats.*
- Minâtus**, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè**, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor, âri, âtus sum, dep.** *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor, ôris, adj.** (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos, ôis, m.** *a son of Europa, and king of Crète.*
- Minuo, minuère, minui, minû-tum, a.** *to diminish.*
- Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less*: quò minus or quominus, *that—not.*
- Miracûlum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirâbilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirâtus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *considering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully*; *remarkably*.
- Mirror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder at*; *to admire*; from
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful*; *surprising*.
- Misceo**, miscère, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle*; *to mix*.
- Miser**, ëra, ërum, adj. *miserable*; *unhappy*; *wretched*; *sad*.
- Miserâtus**, a, um, part. (misëror.)
- Misereor**, miserëri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion*; *to pity*.
- Misëret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth*: me misëret, *I pity*.
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericora,) *pity*; *compassion*.
- Misëror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pity*.
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus*.
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates*; *Mithridatic*.
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *mild*; *meek*; *kind*; *humane*.
- Mitto**, mittere, misi, missum, a. *to send*; *to throw*; *to bring forth*; *to produce*; *to afford*: mittere se in aquam, *to plunge into the water*.
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate*; *of moderate size*; *small*.
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure*; *a half-bushel*.
- Modò**, adv. *now*; *only*; *but*: modò — modò, *sometimes — sometimes*:—conj. (*for si modò or dummodò*), *provided that*; *if only*.
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure*; *a manner*; *a way*; *degree*; *limit*; *moderation*.
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city*.
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine*.
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrere, neut. pass. *to be sad*; *to mourn*.
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt*.
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass*; *a bulk*; *a burden*; *a weight*; *a pile*.
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *irksome*; *severe*; *troublesome*; *oppressive*; *unwelcome*.
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften*; *to moderate*; from
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft*; *tender*.
- Molossi**, òrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus*.
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ëre, ui, itum, a. *to advise*; *to remind*; *to warn*; *to admonish*.

- Monimentum** or -umentum, i, n. § 102, 4; a monument; a memorial; a record.
- Mons**, tis, m. a mountain; a mount.
- Monstro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to show; to point out.
- Mora**, e, f. delay.
- Morbus**, i, m. a disease.
- Mordax**, âcis, adj. biting; sharp; snappish; from
- Mordeo**, mordere, inomordi, mortum, a. to bite.
- Mores**. See **Mos**.
- Moriens**, tis, part. from
- Morior**, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; to die.
- Moror**, âri, âtus sum, dep. to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.
- Morôsus**, a, um, adj. morose; peevish; fretful; cross.
- Mors**, tis, f. death.
- Morsus**, ûs, m. a bite; biting.
- Mortalis**, e, adj. mortal.
- Mortuus**, a, um, part. (mori-or,) dead.
- Mos**, moris, m. a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.
- Mossyni**, ôrum, m. pl. a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.
- Motus**, ûs, m. motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.
- Motus**, a, um, part. from
- Moveo**, movere, movi, motum, a. to move; to stir; to excite.
- Mox**, adv. soon; soon after; by and by.
- Mucius**, i, m. (Scaevola,) a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.
- Muliëbris**, e, adj. womanly; female; from
- Mulier**, êris, f. a woman.
- Multitudo**, inis, f. (multus,) a multitude.
- Multo** or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.
- Multò**, & **Multum**, adv. much; by far.
- Multus**, a, um, adj. much; many.
- Mummius**, i, m. a Roman general.
- Mundus**, i, m. the world; the universe.
- Muniendus**, a, um, part. from
- Munio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.
- Munus**, êris, n. an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.
- Muralis**, e, adj. pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from
- Murus**, i, m. a wall; a wall of a town.
- Mus**, muris, m. a mouse.

Musa, æ, f. *a muse ; a song.*
Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
Muscûlus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
Musice, ea, & *Musica*, æ, f. (musa,) *music ; the art of music.*
Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
Muto, ære, avi, âtum, a. *to change ; to transform.*
Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
Myrmecîdes, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian ; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, Idia, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
Næ, adv. *verily ; truly.*
Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
Nam, conj. § 198, 7 ; *for ; but.*
Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get ; to find ; to meet with.*
Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*
Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
Narro, ære, avi, âtum, a. *to relate ; to tell ; to say.*
Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born ; to grow ; to be produced.*
Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
Nâtalis, e, adj. *natal : dies natalis, a birth-day.*
Natans, tis, part. from
Nato, ære, avi, âtum, freq. (no,) *to swim ; to float.*
Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth : natu minor, the younger : minimus, the youngest : major, the elder : maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4, R. 1.
Nâtura, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature ; creation ; power.*
Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born : octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
Natus, i, m. *a son.*
Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
Navâlis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval ; belonging to ships.*
Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
Navigatio, ônis, f. (navîgo,) *navigation.*
Navigium, i, n. *a ship ; a vessel.*
Navîgo, ære, avi, âtum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate ; to sail :*

- navigātur, imp. *navigation is carried on ; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest ; lest that ; that — not : ne quidem, not even. § 279, 3.*
- Ne, conj. enclitic : in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation ; in *indirect* questions, *whether* : in a *second* question, *or. § 265, R. 2.*
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not ; but not ; neither ; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary :—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. *necessity ; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi or ui, ātum, a. *to kill ; to destroy ; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety ; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect ; not to care for ; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny ; to refuse ; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business ; labor ; pains ; difficulty : facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one ; no man.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest ; a grove.*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither ; nor ; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot ; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138 ; *lest any one ; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, Idia, f. *a Nereid ; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of ; not to know ; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two ; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihīlum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing : nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile ; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great ; excessive ; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niôbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*
 Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
 Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megâris, and the father of Sylla.*
 Nitûdus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
 Nitor, ôris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
 *Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
 No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*
 Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*
 Nobilitas, âtis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
 Nobilito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ennoble; to make famous.*
 Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*
 Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.
 Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*
 Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
 Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive, by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.*
 Nomâdes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
 Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*
 Non, adv. *not.*
 Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*
 Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*
 Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*
 Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*
 Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
 Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
 Nos. *See Ego.*
 Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.
 Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*
 Notans, tis, part. from
 Noto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*
 Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*
 Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
 Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issîmus,) *new; recent; fresh.*
 Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
 Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*
 Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
 Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudātus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. *ius, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, ōrum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
- Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
- Numērus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numīdæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numītor, ōris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam, even now; still.*
- Nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nourish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a goddess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c*
- O.
- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for; on account of; before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dormivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to ; to discharge ; to execute ; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander ; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, âre, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before ; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way ; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before ; to throw to ; to give ; to object ; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind ; to oblige ; to obligate.*
- Oblique, adv. *indirectly ; obliquely ; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique ; indirect ; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting ; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious ; subject ; exposed to ; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm ; to cover ; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried ; covered ; overwhelmed.*
- Obscūro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscūrus,) *to obscure ; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech ; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow ; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe ; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged ; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege ; to invest ; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege ; obsidional : corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure ; to beseech ; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold ; to retain ; to obtain : obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. *See Offero.*
- Obviām, adv. *in the way ; meeting ; to meet : fio or eo obviām, I meet ; I go to meet.*
- Oecasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion ; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies ; the descent ; evening ; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west ; the setting sun ; evening.*

Occidentālis, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.

Occido, occidēre, occidi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.

Occido, occidēre, occidi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.

Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occido.)

Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)

Occæcātus, a, um, part. from

Occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.

Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.

Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.

Occurro, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.

Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.

Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.

Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.

Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.

Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.

Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.

Oculus, i, m. *an eye*.

Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detect*.

Odium, i, n. *hatred*.

Odor, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. *odōres*, *odors*; *perfumes*.

Odōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to smell*.

Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejanira*.

Enomāus, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.

Œta, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.

Offero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 9,) *to offer*; *to present*.

Officina, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.

Officio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.

Officium, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.

Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.

Oleum, i, n. *oil*.

Olim, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.

Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*.

Olus, ōris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.

Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alpheus*.

Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olympic*; *pertaining to Olympia*.

Olympius, a, um, adj. *Olympian*;

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, eris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, ère, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportünus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from
- Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94,) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opea, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè, adv. (sup. of benè,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, eris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, önis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätor, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbëlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order; to ordain; to arrange.*
- Ordo, inis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordinēs remorum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern.*
- Origo, inis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament; from*
- Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn; to deck.*
- Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Oss, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease, idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P.

- P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food; fodder.*
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.*
- Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.*
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner; how.*
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)

- Padus**, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma**, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpëbra**, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan**, **Panis**, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, pandëre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis**, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthëra**, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus**, d. g. & **Papyrum**, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parātus**, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, ærum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco**, parcëre, peperci or parai, *to spare.* *
- Pardus**, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, ère, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, ètis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario**, parëre, pepëri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, Idis or Idox, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parâre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Para**, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) *a particle; a small part.*
 Partendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly; in part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,) *to divide; to share.*
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. *a birth; offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minūs, minimē, § 194,) *little; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small; very small; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 125, 5,) *small or little; less; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a. *to feed.*
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep. *to feed; to graze; to feed upon.*
 Passer, ēris, m. *a sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there; every where; in every direction.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *having suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) *stretched out; hung up; dried: uva passa, a raisin.*
 Passus, ūs, m. *a pace; a measure of 5 feet: mille passuum, a mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
 Patefacio, facere, feci, factum, a. (pateo & facio,) *to open; to disclose; to discover; to detect.*
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be laid open or discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened; discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying open; open; clear; from*
 Pateo, ēre, ui, n. *to be open; to stand open; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. *a father: patres, fathers; senatores: paterfamilias, patrifamilias, § 91; the master of a family; a housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience; hardness; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to suffer; to endure; to let; to allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's native country; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patrimony; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage; from*
 Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) *a patron; protector.*
 Patruēlis, is, c. *a cousin (by the father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually; little by little.*
 Paulō, or Paulō, adv. *a little*
 Paululūm, adv. *a little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. *a cog-*

- nōmen or surname in the
Æmilian tribe.
- Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rimus,) *poor.*
- Pauperies, ēi, f. *poverty.*
- Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty; indigence.*
- Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. *to fear; to be afraid.*
- Pavo, ōnis, c. *a peacock.*
- Pax, pacis, f. *peace.*
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to sin; to commit a fault.*
- Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. *to comb; to dress.*
- Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast.*
- Pecunia, æ, f. *money; a sum of money.*
- Pecus, ūdis, f. *a sheep; a beast.*
- Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle; a herd; a flock.*
- Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) *one on foot; a foot-soldier.*
- Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea.*
- Peleus, i, m. *a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.*
- Pelias, æ, m. *a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune.*
- Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus.*
- Pelion, i, n. *a lofty mountain in Thessaly.*
- Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) *to allure; to entice; to invite.*
- Pellis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. *to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.*
- Peloponnēsus, i, f. *a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.*
- Pelusium, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*
- Pendens, tis, part. *hanging; impending.*
- Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen-sum, n. *to hang.*
- Pene, adv. *almost.*
- Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part of a house.*
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penitus,) a. *to penetrate; to enter.*
- Penēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.*
- Peninsula, æ, f. (pene & insula,) *a peninsula.*
- Penna, æ, f. *a feather; a quill; a wing.*
- Pensālis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hanging; pendent.*
- Penuria, æ, f. *want; scarcity.*
- Peperci. *See Parco.*
- Pepūli. *See Pello.*
- Pepēri. *See Pario.*
- Per, prep. *by; through; for; during; along.*
- Pera, æ, f. *a wallet; a bag.*
- Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) *to travel through; to go through or over.*
- Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to ask; to inquire.*

Percunctatus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)

Percussor, ōris, m. a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from

Percutio, cutēre, cussi, cussum, a. (per & quatio,) to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.

Perditē, adv. very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from

Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) ruined; lost; undone; desperate.

Perdix, icis, f. a partridge.

Perdo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) to ruin; to lose; to destroy.

Perduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) to lead to.

Perductus, a, um, part. brought; led; conducted.

Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.

Peregrinus, a, um, adj. foreign.

Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.

Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. to perish; to be slain; to be lost.

Perfidia, æ, f. perfidy; from

Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) perfidious.

Pergānum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.

situated upon the river Cæcus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.

Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) to advance; to continue.

Pericles, is, m. an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from

Pericūlum, & Periculum, i, n. danger; peril.

Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)

Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) skilful; experienced.

Permeo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.

Permisceo, -miscere, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) to mix; to mingle.

Permistus, a, um, part. mixed; mingled; confused.

Permitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.

Permutatio, ōnis, f. exchange; change; from

Permuto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) to change; to exchange.

Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction* ; *extermination*.

Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pernicious* ; *hurtful*.

Perpendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder* ; *to weigh* ; *to consider*.

Perpēram, adv. *wrong* ; *amiss* ; *rashly* ; *unjustly* ; *absurdly* ; *falsely*.

Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear* ; *to suffer* ; *to endure*.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual* ; *constant*.

Perrexi. See **Pergo**.

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian* ; *an inhabitant of Persia*.

Persecutus, a, um, part. from

Persequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue* ; *to follow* ; *to continue* ; *to persevere in* ; *to persecute*.

Perseus, ei & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Dandē* ; also, *the last king of Macedon*.

Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Persia* ; *Persian*.

Perspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through* ; *to discern* ; *to become acquainted with* ; *to discover*.

Persuadeo, -suadere, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade*.

Perterreo, -terrere, -terrui, -terri-

tum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly*.

Perterritus, a, um, part. *affrighted* ; *discouraged*.

Pertinaciter, adv. (iūa, issimē,) *obstinately* ; *constantly* ; *perseveringly*.

Pertinax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *obstinate* ; *wilful*.

Pertineo, -tinere, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend* ; *to reach to*.

Pervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to* ; *to arrive at* ; *to reach*.

Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes* ; *they come* ; *we come*, &c.

Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious* ; *which may be passed through* ; *passable*.

Pes, pedis, m. *a foot*.

Pessum, adv. *down* ; *under foot* ; *to the bottom*.

Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens,) *a pestilence* ; *a plague*.

Petens, tia, part. (peto.)

Petitio, ōnis, f. *a petition* ; *a canvassing or soliciting for an office* ; *from*

Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, v. *to ask* ; *to request* ; *to attack* ; *to assail* ; *to go to* ; *to seek* ; *to go for* ; *to derive* ; *to bring*.

Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa*.

Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa*, *the northern part of Arabia*, *south of Palestine*.

Petulantia, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.

Pheax, æcis, m. *a Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.

Phalære, ærum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.

Pharos, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or lighthouse, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world*.

Pharsalus, i, m. *a city of Thessaly*.

Pharnaces, is, m. *a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus*.

Phasis, Idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine*.

Phidias, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary*.

Philæni, òrum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country*.

Philippi, òrum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace*.

Philippicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.

Philippides, æ, m. *a comic poet*.

Philippus, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.

Philomela, æ, f. *a nightingale*.

Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy*.

Philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher*; a lover of learning and wisdom.

Phineus, i, m. *a king of Arcadia, and priest of Apollo*.

Phocæi, òrum, m. pl. *the Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.

Phocis, Idis, f. *a country of Greece*.

Phœnice, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.

Phœnix, icis, m. *a Phœnician*.

Phryx, ygis, m. *a Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.

Picentes, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum*.

Picenum, i, n. *a country of Italy*.

Pictus, a, ùm, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: *picta tabùla*, *a picture*; *a painting*.

Piëtas, ätis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.

Pignus, òris, n. *a pledge*; a pawn; *security*; *assurance*.

Pila, æ, f. *a ball*.

Pileus, i, m. *a hat*; *a cap*.

Pilus, i, m. *the hair*.

Pindärus, i, m. *Pindar*, a Theban, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.

Pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint*; *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to draw*; *to represent in painting*; *acu*, *to embroider*.

Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*

Pinna, æ, f. *a fin.*

Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*

Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate.*

Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*

Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*

Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*

Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*

Pius, i, m. *an agnomen, or surname of Metellus.*

Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*

Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*

Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*

Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*

Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*

Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*

Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*

Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*

Platæa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*

Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*

Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*

Plebs, & **Plebes**, is, f. *the peo-*

ple ; the common people ; the plebeians.

Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*

Plerique, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*

Plerumque, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*

Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*

Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiénus.*

Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*

Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*

Pluo, pluère, plui or plui, n. *to rain.*

Plurimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*

Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*

Plûs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*

Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*

Pocûlum, i, n. *a cup.*

Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem.*

Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*

Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian :— subs. a Carthaginian.*

Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pel, adv. by *Pellux*; *truly*.

Pollex, *icis*, m. *the thumb; the great toe*.

Polliceor, *eri*, *litus sum*, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, *ucis*, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, *era*, *erum*, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomiferæ arbores, fruit-trees*.

Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade*.

Pompeianus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals: (Cneius,) a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, *eris*, n. *a weight*.

Pono, *ponere*, *posui*, *positum*, a. *to place; to put; to set*.

Pons, *tis*, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (*Thelesinus*,) *a general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

Poposci. *See Posco*.

Popŭlor, *ari*, *atus sum*, dep. to *lay waste; to depopulate; from*

Popŭlus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations, tribes*.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porrigo, *igere*, *exi*, *ectum*, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer*.

Porsēna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.

Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.

Portans, *tis*, part. (porto.)

Portendo, -*tendere*, -*tendi*, -*tentum*, a. (porro & tando,) *to presage; to forebode; to portend; to betoken*.

Porticus, *us*, f. *a portico; a gallery; a porch*.

Porto, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, a. *to carry; to bear*.

Portus, *us*, m. *a port; a harbor*.

Posco, *poscere*, *poposci*, a. *to demand; to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.

Possessio, *onis*, f. *possession*.

Possessor, *oris*, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*

Possideo, -*sidere*, -*sēdi*, -*sessum*, a. *to possess*.

Possum, *posse*, *potui*, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, R. 7,) *to be able; I can*.

Post, prep. *after:—adv. after, after that; afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards.*

Postera, erum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rēmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in posterum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postēri, ōrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since.*

Postremō & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postremus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postera, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postremum, at last.*

Postulo, are, avi, atum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. *See Pono.*

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potestas, atis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimum, adv. (sup. of potius,) *principally; chiefly; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*

Potius, adv. comp. (sup. potissimum,) *rather.*

Poto, potare, potavi, potatum or potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. *See Possum.*

Potus, ūs, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of, or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ere, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcedens, tis, part. from

Præcedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before.*

Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command.*

Præcipito, are, avi, atum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipue, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

Præclârê, adv. *excellently*; *famously*; *gloriously*; from

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præclûdo, -cludêre, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close*; *to stop*; *to shut up*.

Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty*; *the prey*.

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise*; *to declare*; *to assert*; *to affirm*.

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict*; *to foretell*.

Predictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfari, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell*; *to announce*; *to predict*.

Præfêro, -ferre, -tîlli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer*; *to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint*; *to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle*; *to engage*; *to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward*; *a prize*.

Præmitto -mittêre, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce*; *to tell beforehand*; *to signify*; *to give notice*.

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare*; *to make ready*; *to make*.

Præpôno, -ponêre, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before*; *to value more*; *to place over*; *to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present*; *imminent*.

Præsêpe, .is, n. *a manger*; *a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison*; *defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issîmus,) (præsto,) *excellent*; *distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority*; *an advantage*; *a preëminence*.

Præsto, stâre, stîti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before*; *to perform*; *to pay*; *to grant*; *to give*; *to render*; *to execute*; *to cause*; *to excel*; *to be superior*; *to surpass*: se, *to show or prove one's self*: præstat, imp. *it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over*; *to preside over*; *to have the charge or command of*; *to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendêre, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before ; to stretch or extend before ; to be opposite to ; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides ; except ; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides ; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by ; to go beyond ; to omit ; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except ; besides : præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor ; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow ; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity ; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved ; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer : pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to *pray ; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press ; to grieve ; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *precious ; valuable ; costly ; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price ; a ransom ; a reward : in pretio esse, to be valued ; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priène, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first ; at first : quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primòris, e, adj. *the first ; the foremost : dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief ; the first : principes, the princes ; the chiefs ; chief men.*
- Principâtus, us, m. *a government ; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former ; prior ; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before ; prior ; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than ; before that ; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private ; secret : — suba. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for ; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
Proboscia, Idia, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
Procas, m, m. *See Silvius*.
Procedens, tis, part. from
Procēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.
Proceritas, ātis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from
Procērus, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.
Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.
Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & creō,) *to beget*.
Procul, adv. *far*.
Procurō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.
Procurro, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.
Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.
Proditor, ōris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
Proditus, a, um, part. from
Prodo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.
Prælior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to fight*; from
Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
Proficiscens, tis, part. from
Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.
Profiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*: *sapientiam*, *to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.
Profugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*; *to escape*.
Profūgus, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—subs. *a fugitive*; *an exile*.
Progredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.
Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*; *to forbid*.
Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Projicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.
Prolābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.
Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

- Prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ēro,) *to enlarge; to extend;
to amplify.*
- Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*
- Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymène.*
- Promittens, tis, part. from
- Promitto, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*
- Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*
- Promoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,) *to
move forward; to enlarge.*
- Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
- Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*
- Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*
- Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*
- Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*
- Propōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*
- Propontis, Idia, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*
- Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*
- Propriè, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; properly; strictly.*
- Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*
- Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*
- Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the Ac-
ropolis at Athens.*
- Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*
- Proscribo, -scribere, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,) *to
proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*
- Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*
- Prosēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*
- Proserpina, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*
- Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*
- Prospĕrè, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*
- Prosterno, -sternere, -strāvi,

-stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*

Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-
no.)

Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n.
(pro & sum, § 154, R. 6,) *to do good; to profit.*

Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*

Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*

Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a.
(pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*

Protractus, a, um, part. from

Protrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*

Proveniens, tis, part. from

Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*

Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*

Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*

Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*

Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*

Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*

Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*

Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*

Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or*

pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.

Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*

Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*

Psophia, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*

Publicē, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*

Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*

Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*

Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*

Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*

Puer, ēri, m. *a boy; a servant.*

Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*

Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*

Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*

Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)

Pugnatus, a, um, part. from

Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurati, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagoras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoreus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

- Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.
- Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes, pædis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, N. 1; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3, N; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136: *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 7; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3, (d.) *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 8; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagèni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomìnds, adv. that — not.

Quomòdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when; quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod.

Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapère, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, óris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence; a robber.

Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
seized ; robbed ; carried off.
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely ; seldom ; from*
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare ; few.*
 Ratio, ónis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft ; a ship ; a*
boat.
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *think-*
ing ; having thought.
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re &
 bello,) *to renew a war ; to*
rebel ; to revolt.
 Recêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -ces-
 sum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede ;*
to yield ; to retire ; to with-
draw.
 Recens, tis, adj. *new ; recent ;*
fresh :—adv. recently ; lately ;
newly : recens nati, new-born
children.
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (re-
 cipio.)
 Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a re-*
cess ; a corner.
 Recipio, -cipêre, -cêpi, -ceptum,
 a. (re & capio,) *to receive ; to*
take ; to take back ; to recover :
ânimam, to come to one's self
again ; to recover one's senses :
se, to return.
 Recognosco, -nosçêre, -nôvi, -nî-
 tum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to*
recognize.
 Recolligo, -ligêre, -lêgi, -lec-
 tum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again ; to recol-
lect ; to recover.
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dêre, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re
 & condo,) *to hide ; to con-*
ceal.
 Recreâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re &
 creo,) *to restore ; to bring to*
life again.
 Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right ;*
rightly ; from
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimûs,)
 (rego,) *right ; straight ; up-*
right ; direct.
 Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recupêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to*
recover ; to regain.
 Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Reddîtus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dêre, -dîdi, -dîtum, a.
 (re & do,) *to return ; to give ;*
to give back ; to make ; to
render ; to restore ; to cause :
verba, to repeat : ânimam, to
die : voces, to imitate.
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re
 & eo, § 182,) *to return ; to*
go back.
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redîgo, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a.
 (re & ago,) *to bring back ;*
to reduce : in potestâtem, to
bring into one's power.
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redîmo, -imêre, -êmi, -emptum,
 a. (re & emo,) *to buy back ;*
to redeem ; to ransom.

- Reducendus**, a, um, part. from
Redûco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc-
tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
or *bring back*: in gratiam, *to*
reconcile.
- Refêrens**, tis, part. *requiting* ;
returning ; *referring* ; from
- Refêro**, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr.
a. (re & fero,) *to bring back* :
gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
a favor ; *to show gratitude* :
beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit : victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous : imaginem, *to reflect the*
image ; *to resemble* : ad ali-
quam rem, *to refer to* ; *to*
reckon a part of.
- Refluens**, tis, part. from
- Refluô**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum,
n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
- Refugio**, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum,
n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back* ; *to*
flee ; *to retreat*.
- Regia**, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
- Regina**, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
- Regio**, ônis, f. (rego,) *a region* ;
a district ; *a country*.
- Regius**, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal* ,
regal ; *the king's*.
- Regnatûrus**, a, um, part. from
- Regno**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (reg-
num,) *to rule* ; *to govern*.
- Regnâtur**, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.
- Regnum**, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom* ;
empire ; *dominion* ; *reign* ;
government ; *rule*.
- Rego**, regere, rexi, rectum, a.
(rex,) *to rule*.
- Regredior**, -grêdi, -gressus sum,
dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back ; *to return*.
- Regressus**, a, um, part. *having*
returned.
- Regûlus**, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.
- Relâtus**, a, um, part. (refêro.)
- Relictûrus**, a, um, part. (relin-
quo.)
- Relictus**, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
- Religio**, ônis, f. (relêgo,) *religion* ;
sacredness ; *sanctity* ; *rever-*
ence ; *religious rites*.
- Relinquo**, -linquere, -liqui, -lic-
tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave ; *to desert* ; *to quit* ; *to*
abandon.
- Reliquiæ**, ârum, f. pl. *the relics* ;
the remains ; from
- Reliquus**, a, um, adj. *the rest* ;
the remainder ; *the other*.
- Remaneo**, -manere, -mansi, -man-
sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.
- Remedium**, i, n. (re & medeor,)
a remedy.
- Remitto**, -mittere, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back ; *to remit*.
- Removeo**, -movere, -môvi, -mô-
tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
- Remus**, i, m. *an oar*.
- Remus**, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Romûlus.

Renovātus, a, um, part. from
Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perīre, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pōno,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisivi, -quisitum, a. (re & quæro,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require; to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair; a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidere, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvere, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondere, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondetur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Republica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuere, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re-*

- store ; to replace ; to rebuild : aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back ; to retain ; to detain ; to hinder.*
- Reverā, adv. (res & verus,) *truly ; in very deed ; in reality ; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back ; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall ; to call back.*
- Revōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back ; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. *a king ; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhatia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros, ōtis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan : montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodium, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes ; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes ; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætēum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndācus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part. *smiling ; laughing at ; from*
- Rideo, dēre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh ; to laugh at ; to mock ; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigīdus, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to water ; to irrigate ; to bedew ; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi. *See Rideo.*
- Risus, ūs, m. *laughing ; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *strength : robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked ; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask ;*

to request; to beg; to entreat.

Rogus, i, m. a funeral pile.

Roma, æ, f. Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.

Romānus, a, um, adj. Roman.

Romānus, i, m. a Roman.

Romulus, i, m. the founder and first king of Rome: Romulus Silvius, a king of Alba.

Rostrum, i, n. a beak; a bill; a snout.

Rota, æ, f. a wheel.

Rotundus, a, um, adj. round.

Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) red.

Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.

Ruina, æ, f. a ruin; a downfall; a fall.

Rullianus, i, m. a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.

Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.

Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.

Rupes, is, f. a rock; a cliff.

Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) broken; violated.

Rursus, adv. again.

Rus, ruris, n. the country; a farm.

Rusticus, a, um, adj. rustic; belonging to the country.

Rusticus, i, m. a countryman.

Rutilius, i, m. a Roman consul.

S.

Sabini, òrum, m. the Sabines, a people of Italy.

Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.

Sacerdos, òtis, c. a priest; a priestess.

Sacra, òrum, n. pl. religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.

Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) sacrificing; offering sacrifices.

Sacrificium, i, n. a sacrifice; from

Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. (sacer & facio,) to sacrifice.

Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194.) often; frequently.

Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) to rage; to be cruel.

Sævitas, atis, f. cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from

Sævus, a, um, adj. severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.

Saginatus, a, um, part. from

Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. to fatten.

Sagitta, æ, f. an arrow.

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. to *spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Saluber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to *salute; to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmatæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to *satiare; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Sancio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to *wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schœneus, i, m. *a king of Ar-*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria*, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcýra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia*, æ, f. *knowledge*; from *Scio*, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to know*; *to understand*.
- Scipio*, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiõnes*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus*, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio*, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia*, æ, f. *Scotland*.
- Scriba*, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo*, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. *to write*: scribère *leges*, *to prepare laws*.
- Scriptor*, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor*, àri, àtus sum, dep. *to search into*; *to trace out*.
- Scutum*, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla*, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros*, i, f. an island in the *Ægean sea*.
- Scythes*, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia*, æ, f. a vast country in the north of *Europe* and *Asia*.
- Scythicus*, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco*, secare, secui, sectum, a. *to cut*.
- Secedo*, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) *to secede*; *to step aside*; *to withdraw*.
- Sectatus*, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector*, àri, àtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) *to follow*; *to pursue*; *to accompany*; *to attend*; *to strive after*.
- Secum*, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) *with himself*; *with herself*; *with itself*; *with themselves*.
- Secundus*, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: *res secundæ*, *prosperity*.
- Securis*, is, f. an axe.
- Secutus*, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed*, conj. § 198, 9; *but*.
- Sedecim*, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) *sixteen*.
- Sedeo*, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. *to sit*; *to light upon*.
- Sedes*, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: *regni*, the seat of government.
- Seditio*, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedulus*, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges*, ètis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis*, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo*, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) *to divide*; *to sever*; *to separate*.
- Seleucia*, æ, f. a town of *Syria* near the *Orontes*.

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, *more than once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semirâmis**, Idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena**, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senâtor**, ôris, m. (*senex*), *a senator*.
- Senâtus**, ûs & i, m. (*senex*), *a senate*.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, utis, f. (*senex*), *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, senescere, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex**, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senônes**, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ûs, m. (*sentio*), *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment*; from
- Sentio**, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose*.
- Sepâro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (*se & paro*), *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio**, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes**, is, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ônis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septîmus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*), *the seventh*.
- Septingentesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesîmus**, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultûra**, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*), *buried*.
- Sequâna**, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, sequi, secûtus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*.
- Secûtus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*).
- Serênus**, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo**, ônis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serò**, (*seriûs*), adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero**, serere, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) <i>a serpent ; a snake.</i>	Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. <i>sixty.</i>
Sertorius, i, m. <i>a Roman general.</i>	Sexcentessimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the six hundredth.</i>
Serus, a, um, adj. <i>late.</i>	Sextus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the sixth.</i>
Servilius, i, m. <i>the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.</i>	Si, conj. <i>if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.</i>
Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) <i>to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)</i>	Sic, adv. <i>so ; thus ; in such a manner.</i>
Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, otis, f. (servus,) <i>slavery ; bondage.</i>	Siccus, a, um, adj. <i>dry : siccum, dry land.</i>
Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) <i>the sixth king of Rome.</i>	Sicilia, æ, f. <i>Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.</i>
Servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. <i>to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.</i>	Siculûs, a, um, adj. <i>Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.</i>
Servus, i, m. <i>a slave ; a servant.</i>	Sicut, & Sicûti, adv. (sic ut,) <i>as ; as if.</i>
Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; <i>himself ; herself ; themselves.</i>	Sidon, onis, f. <i>a maritime city of Phœnicia.</i>
Sestertium, i, n. <i>a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, (b)</i>	Sidonius, a, um, adj. <i>belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.</i>
Sestertius, i, m. <i>a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.</i>	Sidus, èris, n. <i>a star.</i>
Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. <i>a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.</i>	Significo, are, âvi, âtum, a. (signum & facio,) <i>to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.</i>
Seta, æ, f. <i>a bristle.</i>	Signum, i, n. <i>a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.</i>
Setinus, a, um, adj. <i>Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.</i>	Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) <i>silent ; keeping silence.</i>
Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. <i>six.</i>	Silentium, i, n. <i>silence.</i>
Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. <i>the sixtieth.</i>	Silênus, i, m. <i>the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.</i>

- Sileo**, ère, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*
- Silva**, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*
- Silvia**, æ, f. (*Rhea*,) *the mother of Romulus.*
- Silvius**, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*
- Simia**, æ, f. *an ape.*
- Similis**, e, adj. (*ior, limus*,) *similar ; like.*
- Similiter**, adv. *in like manner.*
- Simplex**, icis, adj. (*semel & plico*,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*
- Simöis**, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*
- Simonidea**, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*
- Simul**, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*
- Simulacrum**, i, n. (*simûlo*,) *an image ; a statue.*
- Sin**, conj. *but if.*
- Sine**, prep. *without.*
- Singularis**, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certâmen singulâre, a single combat.*
- Singuli**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singulis mensibus, every month : singulis singulas partes, to each a share.*
- Sinister**, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
- Sino**, sinère, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*
- Sinus**, us, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*
- Siquis**, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*
- Siquando**, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*
- Sitio**, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*
- Sitis**, is, f. *thirst.*
- Situs**, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*
- Sive**, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*
- Sobrius**, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*
- Socer**, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*
- Socialis**, e, adj. (*socius*,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*
- Societas**, âtis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from Socius, i, m. an ally ; a companion.*
- Socordia**, æ, f. (*socors*,) *negligence ; sloth.*
- Socrâtes**, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*
- Sol**, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Soléo**, ère, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*
- Solidus**, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*
- Solitudo**, inis, f. (*solus*,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*
- Solitus**, a, um, part. (*soleo*,) *accustomed ; usual.*

Sollers, *tis*, adj. *ingenious*; *inventive*; *cunning*; *skilful*; *shrewd*.

Sollertia, *æ*, f. *sagacity*; *skill*; *shrewdness*.

Solon, *ōnis*, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians*, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Solstitium, *i*, n. (*sol* & *sisto*,) *the solstice*, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from *bruma*, the winter solstice; the longest day.

Solum, *i*, n. *the earth*; *the soil*; *land*.

Solum, adv. *alone*; *only*; from

Solus, *a*, um, adj. § 107; *alone*.

Solutus, *a*, um, part. from

Solvo, *solvere*, *solvi*, *solutum*, *a*. *to dissolve*; *to melt*; *to answer*.

Somnio, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, n. *to dream*; from

Somnium, *i*, n. *a dream*; from

Somnus, *i*, m. *sleep*.

Sonitus, *ūs*, m. *a sound*; *a noise*.

Sono, *äre*, *ui*, *itum*, n. *to sound*; *to resound*; from

Sonus, *i*, m. *a sound*.

Sorbeo, *-äre*, *-ui*, *to suck in*; *to absorb*.

Soror, *ōris*, f. *a sister*.

Sp., an abbreviation of *Spurius*.

Spargo, *spargere*, *sparsi*, *parsum*, *a*. *to sprinkle*; *to strew*; *to scatter*; *to sow*.

Sparsi. See *Spargo*.

Sparsus, *a*, um, part.

Sparta, *æ*, f. *Sparta* or *Lacedæmon*, the capital of *Laconia*.

Spartacus, *i*, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.

Spartanus, *i*, m. *a Spartan*.

Sparti, *ōrum*, m. pl. *a race of men*, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which *Cadmus* sowed.

Spartum, *i*, n. *Spanish broom*, a plant of which ropes were made.

Spatiosus, *a*, um, adj. *large*; *spacious*; from

Spatium, *i*, n. *a space*; *room*; *distance*.

Species, *ei*, f. (*specio*,) *an appearance*.

Spectaculum, *i*, n. *a spectacle*; *a show*; from

Specto, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, *a*. freq. (*specio*,) *to behold*; *to see*; *to consider*; *to regard*; *to relate*; *to refer*.

Specus, *ūs*, m. f. & n. *a cave*.

Spelunca, *æ*, f. *a cave*.

Spero, *äre*, *ävi*, *ätum*, n. *to hope*; *to expect*.

Spes, *ei*, f. *hope*; *expectation*; *promise*.

Speusippus, *i*, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato*.

Sphinx, *gis*, f. *a Sphinx*. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
 Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
 Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
 Splendo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
 Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
 Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
 Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to de-spoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
 Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
 Spondeo, spondere, sponendi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
 Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
 Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
 Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
 Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
 Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
 Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
 Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
 Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
 Statim, adv. *immediately.*
 Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
 Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
 Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
 Statuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
 Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
 Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
 Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
 Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
 Sterto, ēre, ui, n. *to snore.*
 Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
 Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
 Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
 Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
 Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
 Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
 Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
 Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
 Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
 Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
 Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambushade.*
- Struthiocamēlus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōsē, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadēre, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subduco, -ducēre, -dixi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igēre, -ēgi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublimē, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridēre, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substituto, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance: to succor to help.*

Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*

Succêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed; to follow.*

Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*

Succus, i, m. *juice; liquid; sap.*

Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away; to undertake; to bear.*

Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*

Sufficio, -ficêre, -feci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice; to be sufficient.*

Suffodio, -fodêre, -fodi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under; to undermine.*

Suffossus, a, um, part.

Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage; vote; a ballot; choice.*

Sui, pro. gen. § 133; *of himself; of herself; of itself: duæ sibi similes, like one another.*

Sulla, or **Sylla**, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*

Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*

Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153; *to be; to exist; to serve for: terrôri esse, to excite terror.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (see **Supêrus**,) *the highest; greatest;*

perfect: in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.

Sumo, sumêre, sumpsi, sump-tum, a. *to take.*

Sumptus, a, um, part.

Sumptus, ūs, m. *expense.*

Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture; household goods.*

Super, prep. *above; upon.*

Superbê, adv. (iūs, issimê,) *proudly; haughtily.*

Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride; haughtiness.*

Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud; to be proud of; from*

Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*

Superfluus, a, um, adj. (super-fluo,) *superfluous.*

Superjacio, -jacêre, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon; to shoot over.*

Superjacio, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*

Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass; to conquer; to excel; to vanquish.*

Superstitiôsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*

Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain; to survive.*

Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above; high; upper.*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly.

Supervolo, are, avi, atum, n. (super & volo,) to fly over.

Suppëto, ère, ivi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) to put under; to substitute.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surenä, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipere, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) to suspend; to hang; to hang up.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (sub & specio,) to suspect.

Suspïcor, ari, atus sum, dep. to suspect; to surmise.

Sustento, are, avi, atum, freq. to sustain; to support: sustentare vitam, to support one's self; from

Sustineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support.

Sustollo, sustollere, sustuli, sublatum, a. to take away; to lift up; to raise.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Sylläba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, äcis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracüsæ, ärum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriäcus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., an abbreviation of Titus.

Tabesco, tabescere, tabui, inc. to consume; to pine away.

Tabula, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabula, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

Tactus, ōs, m. (*tango*.) *the touch*.
Tædet, tædui, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.

Tænârus, i, m., & um, i; n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Matapan.

Talentum, i, n. *a talent*; *a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.

Talis, e, adj. *such*.

Talpa, æ, c. *a mole*.

Tam, adv. *so*; *so much*.

Tamen, conj. *yet*; *notwithstanding*;
still; *nevertheless*.

Tanâis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.

Tanâquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinus Priscus.

Tandem, adv. *at length*; *at last*;
finally.

Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,
 a. *to touch*.

Tanquam, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as*;
as well as; *as if*; *like*.

Tantâlus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter*;
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.

Tantò, adv.-(*tantus*.) *so much*.

Tantopere, adv. (*tantus* & *opus*.)
so much; *so greatly*.

Tantum, adv. *only*; *so much*;
from

Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great*;
such: tanti, *of so much value*:
 tanti est, *it is worth the pains*;
 it makes amends: non est

tanti, *it is not best*; *it is not*
worth while.

Tardè, adv. (*iûs, iisimè*.) (*tardus*.)
slowly.

Tarditas, âtis, f. (*tardus*.) *slow-*
ness; *dulness*; *heaviness*.

Tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard*;
to check; *to stop*; *from*

Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow*; *dull*.

Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; *of or belonging to*
Tarentum: Tarentini, *Tar-*
entines; *the inhabitants of*
Tarentum.

Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.

Tarpêia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: *she betrayed*
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.

Tarpêius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*:
 mons, *the Tarpeian or Capi-*
toline mount.

Tarquiniî, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.

Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin*; *the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings:
 Tarquiniî, ōrum, pl. *the Tar-*
quins.

Tartârus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl.
 n. *Tartarus*; *the infernal re-*
gions.

Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

Taurus, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*

Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*

Taÿgētus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*

Tectum, i, n. *a roof; a house.*

Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*

Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*

Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*

Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*

Telum, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*

Temērē, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*

Tempe, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*

Temperies, iēi, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*

Tempestas, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*

Templum, i, n. *a temple.*

Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*

Temulentus, a, um, adj. *drunken; intoxicated.*

Tendo, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*

Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*

Teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a.

to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.

Tentātus, a, um, part. from

Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*

Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*

Tenuis, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*

Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*

Tepesco, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*

Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*

Terentius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*

Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*

Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*

Terni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*

Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*

Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*

Terrester, terrestris, terrestre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*

Terribilis, e, adj. *terrible.*

Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōria, m. *terror ; consternation ; fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel ; a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will ; a testament*.
- Testūdo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave ; to plait ; to form ; to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber ; a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bæotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban ; belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrænæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly ; a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly ; Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, Idis & Idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs ; the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace ; Thracian*.
- Thrasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79 ; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute ; a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*

Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*

Tigris, (dis, (*seldom is,*) f. *a tiger.*

Tigris, (dis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*

Timēns, tis, part. from

Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear ; to dread ; to be afraid.*

Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid ; cowardly.*

Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*

Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*

Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*

Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand ; a firebrand.*

Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear ; to endure ; to admit of.*

Tollo, tollēre, sustulī, sublātum, a. *to raise ; to pick up ; to remove ; to do away with.*

Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave ; to shear.*

Tonitru, u, n. *thunder.*

Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder : tonat, it thunders.*

Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*

Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*

Torquis, is, d. *a collar ; a chain.*

Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*

Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number ; as many.*

Totus, a, um, adj. § 107 ; *whole ; entire ; all.*

Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*

Tractātus, a, um, part. from

Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (traho,) *to treat ; to handle.*

Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) *a tract ; a country ; a region.*

Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)

Tradītus, a, um, part. from

Trado, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (trans & do,) *to deliver ; to give ; to give up ; to relate ; to teach : tradunt, they report : traditur, it is related ; it is reported : traduntur, they are reported.*

Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*

Tragœdia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*

Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw ; to drag : bellum, to protract ; to prolong : liquidas aquas trahēre, to draw along clear waters ; to flow with a clear stream.*

Trajicio, -jicēre, -jēci, -jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) *to convey over ; to pass or cross over.*

Trames, itis, m. (trameo,) *a path ; a way.*

Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & no,) *to swim over.*

Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil ; calm ; serene.*

Trans, prep. *over ; beyond ; on the other side.*

Transactus, a, um, part. (transigo.)

- Transseo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (transféro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvehō**, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, ūere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemīni**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, tis, part. from
Triumpho, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to triumph.*

Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession.*

Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,) *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*

Troas, âdis, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*

Trochilus, i, m. *a wren.*

Troglodytæ, ârum, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*

Troja, æ, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas.*

Trojanus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*

Trucido, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre.*

Trux, ucis, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*

Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 133.*

Tuba, æ, f. *a trumpet.*

Tuber, êris, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*

Tubicen, inis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*

Tueor, tuêri, tultus sum, dep. *to defend; to protect.*

Tugurium, i, n. *a hut; a shed.*

Tuli. *See Fero.*

Tullia, æ, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius.*

Tullius, i, m. *a Roman.*

Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) *the third Roman king.*

Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also:*

tum — tum, *as well — at; both — and: tum demum, then first.*

Tumultus, ûs, m. *a noise; a tumult.*

Tumulus, i, m. *a mound; a tomb.*

Tunc, adv. *then.*

Tunica, æ, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*

Turbatus, a, um, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*

Turbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (turba,) *to disturb; to trouble.*

Turma, æ, f. *a troop; a company.*

Turpis, e, adj. *base; disgraceful.*

Turpîtudo, inis, f. *baseness; ugliness.*

Turris, is, f. *a tower.*

Tuscia, æ, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.*

Tusculum, i, n. *a city of Latium.*

Tuscia, a, um, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*

Tutor, ôris, m. *a guardian; a tutor.*

Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *safe.*

Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) *thy; thine.*

Tyrannia, idis & idos, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power.*

Tyrannus, i, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*

Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

- U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

Ubique, adv. *every where.*

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

Uterius, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*

Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than:—adv. besides; moreover; further.*

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulciscor,) *having avenged.*

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together.*

Unde, adv. *whence; from which.*

Undēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth. [nineteenth.*

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen.*

Undique, adv. *on all sides.*

Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof: binis ungulis, cloven-footed.*

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl.*

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 138, 4.*

Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

Uro, urere, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*

Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till; until.*

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use; custom; profit; advantage.*

Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrūm, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes; passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife.*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vāgor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vāgor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also:*

- even : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
- Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a, *to pluck*.
- Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
- Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, iissimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
- Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
- Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
- Venālis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase* : canis, *a hound*.
- Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
- Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*
- Vendo, vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
- Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*
- Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.
- Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
- Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance*.
- Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
- Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
- Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
- Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
- Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
- Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
- Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
- Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
- Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
- Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
- Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
- Vergo, vergēre, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
- Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
- Verītus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
- Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but* : —adv. *indeed ; truly*.
- Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
- Versātus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
- Versus, a, um, part. (vector.)
- Versūs, prep. *towards*.
- Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
- Verto, tēre, ti, sum, a. *to turn ; to change*.
- Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
- Verūm, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*
- Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
- Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
- Vespēri, or -ē, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibŭlum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesŭlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.* /
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesimŭs, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinītas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victima, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victŭrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ilis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimŭs,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate ; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair ; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer ; to vanquish ; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain : in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger ; a protector ; a defender ; an asserter ; from*
- Vindico**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to claim ; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance ; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to violate ; to pollute ; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ère, ui, n. *to be green ; to be verdant ; to flourish.*
- Vires.** See **Vis**.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod ; a small staff ; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, Inis, f. *a virgin ; a girl ; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from *virga*,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomârus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue ; merit ; excellence ; power ; valor ; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85 ; *power ; strength ; force : vis hominum, a multitude of men : vim facere, to do violence :—pl. vires, ium, power ; strength.*
- Viscus**, êris, n. *an entrail : viscera, pl. the bowels ; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, ûs, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to shun ; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to find fault with ; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively ; vivid ; from*

Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely.*

Vixi. *See Vivo.*

Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*

Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*

Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*

Volsci, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*

Volûcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*

Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*

Voluptas, âtis, f. (volûpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volutatus, a, um, part. from

Voluto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Volvo, vëre, vi, ûtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulneratus, a, um, part. from

Vulnero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, êris, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecûla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ûris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ûs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcêdon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ônis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one in the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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17. • L. 144, N. • L. 12, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. • *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. • L. 17, 1, and N. • *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nikil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nikil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. • L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying to *rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying to *abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 111. / L. 110, 1. • L. 89. • L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. • L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, II. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L. 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, *m.*; plur. commonly *loca*, *n.* • L. 103, 1. • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

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• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20. without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's." What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3. What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100. • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 22, I., and R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. • L. 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *ineo*. • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum extinguendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *œdificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21. for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L. 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed. • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii, òrum*, subst. *m.*, the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93, 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of *præstat*? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22. words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, 1., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3. • To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3.) • L. 131, N. / L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revēco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescēre* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Autem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. • What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quā*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quā* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *ferax*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. / L. 78. • L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. / L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F, us. • L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cū*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. c, p. 17. / L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6-12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniæ* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. / L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. • Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, I.
25. • "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (b).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, I, R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. = L. 36, 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 26. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref. c, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II, 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. = "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. • L. 108, R. 2.

Salutati, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised," L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephälon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Lunâ*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. = L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amisso, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30: middle or reflexive sense, for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. * *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; I. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 97, 3. ‡ L. 118, 2. § L. 128, R. ¶ L. 91, 4. † L. 95, 3. ‡ L. 121, 6 (b). § L. 95, N. 4. ¶ L. 117, 1. † *Exoravit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. ‡ L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). † L. 88, 2. ‡ What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. ¶ L. 95, N. 5. † L. 129, 1 and 2. ‡ L. 112, 1. § L. 122, 3.
32. † L. 109. ‡ L. 127, R. § L. 90, R. 2. ¶ L. 90, R. 2. † L. 45, R. 2. † L. 94, 1 and 2. ‡ L. 91, 4. § L. 133, 1 and 2. ¶ L. 91, 5. † L. 88, 2. ‡ L. 88, 1, R. 2. ¶ L. 47, N. 2. † L. 89, 1. ‡ L. 128, 1. † *Aulem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferri*, L. 95, 3. ‡ The subject of *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferri*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. † L. 97, 3. ‡ L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. † L. 117, 1. ‡ L. 47, N. 2.
33. † L. 121, 9. *Relinquit*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. ‡ L. 113. † L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. † *Dulcia tutis præponere* is the subject of *est*. † L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. † The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. † L. 117, 1. ‡ L. 50, R. 4. † L. 116, 4. † L. 111. ‡ L. 107, 2, and N. † "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. † L. 24, 3. † L. 117, 1. ‡ L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. † L. 42, 1. † L. 116, 4. † L. 133, 1; and 134, 1. † The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. † L. 111. † L. 132, 2. † L. 134, 3.
34. † L. 117, 1. ‡ L. 121, 9. † *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. † L. 88, 1, 1. † L. 110, 4. † L. 79, N. † L. 97, 4. ‡ L. 47, N. 2. † L. 29, N. 2. † L. 9, Exc. 3. ‡ L. 126, 3. † L. 110, 1. † L. 47, 11. † L. 95, 3. † L. 88, 2. ‡ L. 95, N. 4. † L. 40, 3. † When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective.

the adjective usually stands first. * L. 120. † L. 117, N. 1.
 * L. 103, 3. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 117, 2 * L. 131, 1. † L.
 119, N. 3.

* L. 91, 4. † L. 117, 1. * L. 95, 5. † L. 95, N. 4. * Supply *id* 35.
 before *quod*, "that which," or "what." † L. 111. * "Had seen
 it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
 L. 39, 4. † L. 128, II., 1 and N. † L. 82, 7, (1.) † L. 116, 4.
 † *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
 of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
 N. 6. * L. 98. * "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. * L.
 110, 1. † L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectatur has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. * L. 36.
 129, 1 and 2. † L. 120, and N. 3. * L. 94, N. 2. † L. 132, 2.
 * L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) † "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
 * L. 103, 1. † See note (c), p. 32. † *Epŭlor* takes either the *acc.* or
 the *abl.* L. 116, 5. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 128, R. † L. 134, 3.
 * L. 132. * L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. * L. 95, N. 4. † L. 95, N.
 5. † L. 117, N. 1. * L. 126, 3. * *Neque*, "and not," is properly
 both an adverb and a conjunction. † L. 127, R. * L. 123, 3; and
 L. 100. * L. 91, 4. * L. 121, 6, (b); and L. 95, N. 4. * *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." † L. 123, 3 and 5. * L. 133, 1,
 and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

* *Reducere* depends on *condita*. L. 95, N. 5. † L. 96, R. 2. 37.
 * *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Fac-
 erent*. L. 134, 1. † L. 120, and N. 2. * L. 95, 3, and N. 4. † L.
 91, 4; and L. 111. * L. 96, R. 2. † L. 131, 1. † L. 95, N. 4.
 The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
 † The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
 L. 38, 4. † L. 132, 2, and R. 1. † L. 91, N. 1. † L. 117, 1. *Con-
 spicŭta*—*discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by
 the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
 time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
 to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 121, N. 3,
conspicŭta, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
 6; while the present participle denotes an act coëxistent with
 that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
 departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. * *Nec*
 "and—not." * *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
 participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
 have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. * L. 131,
 (a). † L. 95, 3.

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38. * L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. † L. 121, 6, (b.) * L. 109. † L. 129, 1. * L. 91, 5. / L. 110. * L. 111. † For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. † The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. / "The inquiry was made," its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. † L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. † L. 22, I., and R. 2. * L. 88, 2. * L. 95, 5. * L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 116, 5. * L. 131, 1, and N. * L. 92, 1. * L. 115. † What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. * L. 95, N. 4.
39. * L. 97, 2. † L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. * L. 99, R. 2. † L. 133, 3. * L. 116, 4. / Sc. *esse*. * L. 111, N. 2. † L. 115. † L. 97, 5. / L. 109, R. 1. † L. 106, 1. † L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. * L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput, &c.*, for which the pronoun *id* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. * L. 117, 1. † The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. * L. 91, 6. † L. 21. * L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 96, N. 5. † L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (*), p. 41, / L. 133, 2. † L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. † L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. * L. 99, R. 1. * "As to nappen is usual or common," i. e., "as often happens," L. 81, 8. * L. 95, N. 4. * See L. 120, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2. † What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. † L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *quām*. L. 125, 1. † The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, II. 1. / L. 111, N. 1. * L. 115. † A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, "who was unwilling," "because I was unwilling," or, "in being unwilling." † L. 117, 1. / L. 95, 5. † What is the antecedent of *quo*? † L. 101, R. 3. * L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. * *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That she," L. 95, 3, and N. 1. † L. 96, 1. * L. 109. / L. 119, 3. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. † *Se*, "her," i. e., the tortoise. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. / L. 45, R. 2. † L. 117, 1. † L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

1, and N. 1. * L. 127, N. 1. *Explere*, L. 127, I. • L. 131, 1, and (a.) ♢ L. 91, 5. † L. 47, 10. † L. 120. • L. 108, 2, and R. • L. 98. ♢ L. 103, 1 and 2. • *Et—et*, “both—and.” † L. 99, 43. 2. • L. 121, 9. † L. 117, 4. † L. 133, 1 and 2. ♢ L. 120. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 107, 2. † L. 81, 6, *pœnitēt*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. * Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. • L. 91, 4. ♢ L. 103, 1. † The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. † What is to be supplied with *proram*? † L. 132, 2. • L. 49, R. 2. † L. 29, N. 2. * *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. • L. 119, 1.

• L. 88, 2, and R. 2. ♢ L. 133, 1. • L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memōras*, literally, “you say true things,” i. e., “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” • L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. † L. I, Gen. pl. 2. • L. 117, 1. † A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. † L. 24, 7. ♢ *Quid*? “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. † *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. † L. 129, 1 and 2. ♢ *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihi*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. † L. 119, 3. * *Præclarius* agrees with the clause, *meo cruōre aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. * Depending on *præclarius*, L. 109. • L. 95, 3, and N. 1. ♢ L. 94, 2, and N. † L. 111. † L. 95, N. 4. • L. 131. † L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.

♢ L. 24, 7. • L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 109. • See N. (o), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devorāvit*, L. 122, 8. † L. 121, 6, (b.) • L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. ♢ L. 120. † “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. † L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. ♢ *Is* as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. † *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. * L. 95, N. 4; see N. (i) on p. 44. • L. 109. • L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” ♢ L. 117, N. 1. † When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. † L. 134, 1 and 3. † L. 131, N.

• The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. ♢ *Datūrus esset*, “proposed 46. to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) • L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. † The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” i. e., “was married,” L. 95, 1. • L. 119, 1

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- / L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 126, 2 and 4, and N. 2. * L. 81, 3 and 4. * L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 47, 11. / L. 21. * Instead of *refugiébant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). * L. 121, 4, (b). * L. 117, N. 1. *Panituit*, L. 107, 2. * L. 117, 1.
47. * "To him," L. 109. * *Iis*—*ante oculos*, literally, "for them before the eyes," i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, "before their eyes," L. 109, Rem. 2. * *Ponëret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. * The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Se esse impugnäturos*, "that they, the wolves," L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. / L. 117, 4. * L. 88, 2. * L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *ingens*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Aggressos esse*, "had attacked," L. 127, N. 2.—*Ingens*, L. 122, 1. / L. 121, 9. / See N. (m) on p. 46. * L. 117, N. 2. / L. 110. * L. B, ex. * *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. * L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. * L. 103, 1. / L. 117, 1. * L. 94, 3 and 5. / L. 111, N. 2.
48. * *Gratulator* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, "to congratulate one upon," or, "on account of something." * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 126, 2 and 3. * The English order is, *eos pullos quos*.—*Dominus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, "having seized," see L. 120, N. 3. * L. 121, 6, (a). / L. 123, 6. * L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, "it." * L. 95, N. 4.—*Ponëret*, L. 132, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. / L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asino*. / L. 111. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 129, 3. / L. 95, N. 5. * *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. * L. 115, 3.
49. * L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. * *Salo*, "in the sea," L. 108, R. 2. * *Qui voluërim*, literally, "who wished;" the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *na jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, "I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea," &c.—*Salo—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, "his own." * *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. * *Quem praterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. / L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. * *Eum*,

"him," i. e., the bull. † Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliénis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

MYTHOLOGY.

• L. 89, I., and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agenōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. † L. 117, N. 2. • "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. † L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 89, 2. † L. 101, and Rem. 3. † L. 118, 2. † L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. † L. 47, N. 2. † L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

• L. 108, 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. † L. 117, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. † L. 119, N. 3. • L. 92, and (b). † A Greek accusative, L. G, II., 1. † L. 127, 3 and IV. † L. 133, 1. † L. 110, 1. † L. 114. = L. 127, II. = L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. • L. 99, R. 4.

• L. 111. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. • L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. † L. 9, Exc. 4. † L. 134, 1. † *Qua*, i. e., *ea*, *qua*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. † *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. † "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. = *Ei super caput*, "over his-head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

• L. 111. † L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 2. † L. 127, N. 1. • L. 109. 53. † L. 127, II. • See N. (•), p. 32. † The object of *dare*. † L. 127, I., III. and IV. † *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. * L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. * L. 111, N. 2. * *Agamemnōne duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 120, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Peritūrum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (j) above. † L. 117, 1. * "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. * Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. * L. 95, N. 4.—*Quæ dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. * The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. * The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. * L. 108, 1. † See N. (o), p. 32. * L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when any thing depends upon it. * The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. * L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. * L. 111. * Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 108, Rem. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promêtheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. * L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum*. *Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. * The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum*, and *qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. * *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. * *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, 11.
56. * L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. * L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. * L. 42, N. 2. * L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, 11. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name," i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 108, 2. † L. 133, 3. * L. 47, 7. * L. 122, 2.
57. * L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. * Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. * L. 128, II. 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gavisus est*, L. 79, N. * L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. * L. 119, 1. * L. 90, Rem. 2. * The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. * Sc. *ea*, "it." / L. 101, Rem. 3. * "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 95, N. 4.

* The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular 58 phrases are excepted. * L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? * L. 95, 4. * L. 128, II., 1. * L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. * L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. * L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G. II., 2. / L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 4.

* A dissyllable. * The genitive plural of other participles in 59 *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, Met. 15, 835. * Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. * L. 111. * Pronounced *Har-py'yas* * *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth," L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. * L. 135, 2. * L. 127, III. and IV. / L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

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* L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would 60. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. * *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Ne cogitâta quidem*, "not even their thoughts." * From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. * & / L. 127, II. *Pythagoræ*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Aulem*, see N. (*), p. 32. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." / L. 103, N. 2.—*Priënen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum el eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. * L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

* L. 120, N. 3. * *Vacuus* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* 61. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quidm* to *esse*. • *Scientia augenda* depends on *causa*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. / L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. • L. 135, 2. • The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. / L. 133, N. 1. • *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videbatur*, L. 128, II., 2. / L. 79, N. • See N. (•), p. 32 • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 128, II., 1. / L. 108, 2, and Rem. • L. 108, 1, and Rem. • L. 111. • L. 88, 2. • • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representabat*, see N. (•), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. • L. 117, 5. • See N. (•), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. / L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. • Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 128, II., 1. / What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? • L. 98. • L. 91, 9. • L. 118, 1.—*Vendalem*, L. 96, N. 5. • L. 92, 1
64. • L. 111. • L. 44, N. • L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." / A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. • L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 117, 5. • L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. • L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. • L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). / L. 92, 1. • "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. • *Te victorem renuntiari*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. / L. 101, Rem. 3. • L. 99, 4. • *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. / "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. • See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus cum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Aliendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. / L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (•), p. 44. • L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Accepta*

difficultate, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. = L. 95, N. 4. * A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. * L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. * "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? † *Fbre* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. * L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. * L. 115. † L. 116, 4. * L. 68. 109. † L. 134, 3. * L. 110, 1. † *Asiā debellatā*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. = L. 126, 2. * L. 106, Rem. 4. * L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

* L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totius*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." * L. 117, 4. † L. 108, 1. * L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pē'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

* L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. * *Per medros ignes*, "through the midst 70. of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum pericūlo*, "at the risk." † L. 128, II., 1. * L. 111. † L. 95, 4. * "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quādd patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicērat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante popūlo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. = L. 121, 6, (b).

* L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, 71. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). * *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 108, R. 2. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captā*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." † L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123, 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. • L. 89, (k). • L. 105, 4.—*Casus*, “after they had been beaten,” L. 122, 5 and 6; or, “to be beaten,” L. 122, 8. • L. G, I, 3, and L. H, 3. • L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. • L. 103, R. 2. • L. 117, 2. • The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *in* understood. • L. 117, 2.
73. • L. 96, Rem. 3. • L. 38, 8.—*Carpelanórum*, L. 103, 1. • L. 109. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

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74. • L. 91, 9. • L. 96, 3.—*Sub hoc rege*, “in his reign.”—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Trojá*. • L. 117, N. 2. • L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, “received him kindly (and).” L. 122, 8. • L. 96, 2.
75. • Lit. “until Rome founded,” i. e., “until the founding of Rome.” L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 108, 1. • L. 119, 1. • “Used to say.” L. 47, N. 2. • Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. • L. 103, 1. • *Minor natu*, lit., “less or inferior in respect of birth,” i. e., “born later, younger,” L. 117, 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestalem virginem*, L. 96, 2. • L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romulum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. • L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. = L. 121, 6, (a).
76. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 4. • L. 109. • In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. • / L. 133, 1 and 2. • The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, “these also.” / L. 91, 8, *rapta*, see § 9.
77. • See Dict. under *cum*. • L. 121, 9. • *Ortam*, “which had arisen,” L. 122, 3. • L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, “after this had passed,” or, “at the expiration of this,” L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. • L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. • Repeated past action. • L. 96, N. 4. • L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. • L. 109.
78. • L. 111, N. 2. • L. 104. • L. 111. • *Gentium limits senatores* understood. • A or ab denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies “by means of,” “at the instigation of,” L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. • L. 110, 1.
79. • L. 97, 4. • L. 132.—*Sed bene*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crown implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those." * L. 111. * L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted," i. e., "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. * "As king," L. 96, 2. / L. 103, 1. * "Herself." * *In*, "for." * L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against him."

* L. 108, 1. * *Regnatum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the 80. regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. * L. 131, 1. * "After the banishment of the kings," i. e., of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120, N. 2. * L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when he," L. 94, 5. * L. 132, 1. * L. 101, and Rem. 2.

* L. 117, 1.—*Terreret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect 81. tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action, L. 47, N. 2. * Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. * L. 111. * L. 132, 1. / L. 49, Rem. 2. * "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5, (b). * L. 108, 1. * L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to *plebem*, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*His* refers to *plebem*, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*, is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. / L. 133, 1. * L. 121, 9, and L. 92, 1 and (b). * L. 89, 1. * L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum milliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

* *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having 82. done this," L. 120, N. 3: it may also be translated, "because he had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; i. e., "for doing this," or finally, "for this." * L. 88, 2. * "Under the command of Fabius," L. 120, Rem., and N. 2. * L. 116, 4. * L. 122, 3. * *Ille*, "the celebrated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. / See *aller* in Dict.—*Ab urbe conditâ*, see N. (c), p. 81. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vincitis*, "after tying his hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

* L. 108, 2. * L. 122, 6, (a). * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, sc. *suam*. 83. * L. 114. * L. 128, II., 1. / Supply *est* from below. * L. 49, Rem. 2. * *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. * *Prasidium* which is used as a collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular, but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4. / L. 38, 3. * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 101. * L. 117, 4. * L. 117, 2.

* L. 117, 5. * Depending on *sedit*, L. 109, but to be translated 84. as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. * L. 117, 1. * This verb with its clause is the subject of *factum est*. * L. 109. / L. 110. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 105, 4. / L. 95, 3. * Supply *esse*; for the translation see L. 121, 6, (b). * L. 120, 1 and 2. * L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. * L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II. 1 and N. 2. * L. 96, 3. * L. 128, I. * L. 38, 8. * A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. * L. 131, 1. * L. 117, 1. * L. 127, I. * See *alter* in Dict. * Supply *esse*.
87. * L. 120, R. and N. 2. * L. H, 1. * L. 103, 1.—*Perdītis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; *i. e.*, "with the loss." * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 110. / L. 118. * L. 127, II. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. * L. 103. * L. 99, R. 4. * As a verb, *perdita fuisse* has, for its logical subject, *millia* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. * L. 118, 2. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. * *Per*, "by means of." * L. 98. * The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * *Mando* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandatūtur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibālī*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre—relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Supērat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. * See N. (c), p. 88. * L. 104. * L. 92. * The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. * L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A senātu*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuisent*, L. 128, I. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 133, and 7.
91. * L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. * L. A, 11. * L. A, Exc. 2. * "When a boy." So *juvēnis* below, L. 89, R. * Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvēnum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. * L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. * "Their."
92. * Used like *plusquam*. * L. 118, R. 2. * What is to be supplied? * L. 117, 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
93. * "As a hostage," L. 89, R. * L. 89, 1. * *Sc. est*. * L. 103, 1.

s Cum is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.

• L. 101. • L. 108, R. 2. • *Alter* for *secundus*. • "From the building of the city," L. 121, 5, (b). *s* "Though defended," L. 122, 2.

• L. 89, 1. • L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 94.

Coss., L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 108, 1. • L. 133, 4. • L. 92, 1. 95.

• L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. • L. 112, N. 2. • See *cum* in Dict. 96.
• L. 117, N. 2. • *Id quod*, "the thing which:" *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *jus civitatis*, &c. *s* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relicta*, L. 120, N. 3. 97.

• L. 103, N. 2.—*Eversa*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 2. • L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 120, N. 2. *s* L. 96, 2. • L. 120, N. 3. • L. 108, 2. 98.

• L. 111.—*Ipsæ*, sc. *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, sc. *Mithridatem*.—*Consumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. • L. 102, 2. • L. 118, 2. • "Under the command of," L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 108, 1. *s* L. 119, 2. • L. 100, R. 2. 99.

• L. 109, R. 1. • L. 134, 1 and 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. 100.
• L. 98. *s* "He, the former," L. 42, 1 and 2. • L. 46, R. 2. • "To him," i. e., to Pompey. *s* L. 105, 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 128, II., 1.

• L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 118, 2. 101.

Quem, sc. *consulatum*. • The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. • "It was opposed," L. 81, 9. • L. 101. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. 102.

Insolentiùs, L. 119, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* *Casare*, L. 122, 6. • L. 110, 1. • L. 109, R. 1. • L. 121, 4. • L. 101. 103.

• L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. • *Ipsæ*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

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105. * L. 89, 3. * "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. * A Greek accusative.
106. * L. 132, 2. * L. H, 2. * L. 117, 3 and 5. * L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." * L. 104. * L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c.*, i. e., *ea, quæ*. * L. 109, R. 5. * *Quanto—tanto*, L. 119, 3. * L. 109, R. 4. * L. 91, 4. * Supply the preposition *a*. / L. 111. * L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. * L. H, 1. * L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. * L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. * L. 100, and L. 123, 3. * L. 109, R. 5. * *Morâri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculôsum* agrees with *morâri*, L. 91, 7. * L. 109. / L. 110, 1. * L. 103, N. 2. * L. 98.
109. *Probabile est*. The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. * "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 119, 1. * L. 116, 5. * L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. * In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," i. e., "its length far exceeds its breadth." * L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. * L. 134, 4. * "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. * L. 111. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. * L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est*? * L. 111, N. 2. * L. 109.—*Jactum fuêrit*, L. 127, II.
112. * L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *appâret*? * L. 108, R. 2. * L. 110, 1. * L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. * L. 117, 5. * L. 104. * L. 42, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. * *Significâsse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. * Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." * L. 108, 1. * L. 134, 3. * L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." * See note (*), page 104.
114. * What is the subject? L. 32, 1. * L. 109.—*Viderêtur*, L. 134, 3. * L. 90, N. 3. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret*, sc. *ea*, i. e., *Peloponnêsus*. * L. 91, 8. * L. 11, 2 and 3. * "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellanti* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. * "As colonists," L. 96, N. 4. *Eböre*, L. 22, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. *est*, L. 90, N. 3. * L. 123, 4 and 5. * L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numërat*, "their memorable occurrences," which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. * L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated "or." ^ The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative. i "They say."

* L. 103, 1. ^ L. 111. * L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. * L. 134, 4. 116. *Aristotëlem*, L. 127, I. * L. 127, II. / L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117. * L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id.*, signifies, "to strive eagerly for this." *Mercède datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). * *Cùm—tum*, see *cùm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. * L. 117, 5. *Herûs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirütam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zone*, sc., *nomen habet*.

* L. 91, 8. ^ L. 117, 2. * L. 134, 4. * L. 119, 3. * *Quis* 118. after the particles, *si, ne, neu, ubi, nisi, num, quo, quanto* and *quum*, signifies "some one," or, "any one." / L. 116, 5. * L. 119, 1. ^ L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. i "We have spoken," L. 81, 11 and 12.

* L. 123, 9. ^ L. 24, 2. * See N. (*), p. 115. * L. 117, 3. 119. * L. 118, 2. *Sine*, "free from, exempt from." / L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eöus*, sc. *Oceänus*. *Asiæ nomïne*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. * L. 97, N. *Stadia*, L. 98.

* L. 109. ^ L. 101. * *Homïnes* is often to be supplied with verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated "people, men," &c., or simply, "they." * L. 131, (d). *Asiæ propriæ dictæ*, i. e., of Asia Minor. * "Clearly, unquestionably." / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. * L. 111. ^ L. 101, R. i. *Numëro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudīne*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 211, R. 6, (1).
121. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 109. • L. 104. • L. 116, 4. *Issici*, sc. *simūs*, "the Issic gulf." • L. 101. / Sc. *sc*, L. 96, N. 3. • L. 133, 1. • L. 81, 10 and 11. • Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. • L. 91, 4, and 122, 3. • L. 90, N. 3. • L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." • L. 81, 10 and 11. • L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Romānis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactridnae*, sc. *camēli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camēlus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubēra*, L. B, er. • L. 117, 3. • L. G, I., 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. • L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. • "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 119, 3. • L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. • See note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. • L. 89, 1. • L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. • L. 119, 1. • L. 91, 7.
124. • L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 91, 3. • L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. • L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2, and L. 121, 4, (a). • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 103, 1. • L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. • L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. • "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *ocēanum*, *aequor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insūlas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. • *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." • L. 111. • L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. • L. 104, and R. 3. • L. I, gen. plur. 6. • "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. • L. 110, 4. • L. 101. • The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudīne*, p. 120. • L. 118, 2. *Memphin*, L. G, I., 1.
128. *Pedum quindēcim millium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. • *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Pedum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. † L. 117, 2, see N. (c), p. 129. † L. 90, N. 3. † L. 123, 5. * L. 81, 10 and 11. † L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

* L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. * Supply thus: 129. [*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lētum est*; *in allēro* [*ille*] *dira portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmodi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa:—maris effusi*, "of the sea having extended." † L. 90, R. 2. † L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. † L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131. *in specūbus*, L. 26, 4. † L. 113. † *Ipse* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (†), p. 104. † The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. † L. 111.

* *Vicēnūm* for *vicenōrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

132.

EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsŭla,	tua,	rotunda,
poēta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, <i>n.</i> L. B, os: L. C, os.	irreparabile, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1: L. 35.
lapis, <i>m.</i> L. D, is: L. E, is.	tempus, <i>n.</i> L. 18, 2, and 4.
homo, <i>c.</i> L. 5, N. 3: L. C, o.	glacialis, <i>f.</i> L. 91, 1: L. 35.
ebrietas, <i>f.</i> L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1.	hiems, <i>f.</i> L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
dux, <i>c.</i> L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2.	brevis, <i>f.</i> See glacialis.
fugax, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2.	voluptas, <i>f.</i> See ebrietas.
vetus, <i>f.</i> L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: abl. sing. <i>e.</i> L. 37, Exc.	

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, I., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, I., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. saluto,	2. —	3. eligo,	4. venio. irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fio. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,	
		labor, dep. L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut*, *salutar* *salutat*:—*st*, *stet*, *stat*, &c.

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>	
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,	a, L. 99.
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,	inter, L. 97, 1.
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.	
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,	
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,	
	nunquam,	quàm,	
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.		

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.



